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MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY.

BY REV. JOSEPH H. ALLEN.

MOUNT AUBURN cannot, as yet, be strictly reckoned a department of Harvard University; although, without doubt, our indefatigable President would cheerfully assume it among the numerous other charges that sit so lightly on him. Still, if it were necessary to apologize for giving a notice of it a place in *The Harvard Register*, it not only shares with the College in being a chief attraction of the city of Cambridge, but it has other lines of association, strong and many. Its discoverer and its projector were among the names which Harvard delights to honor. Its creation is one of the debts which the country owes to university culture; and of its silent denizens an extraordinary proportion recall the name and annals of Harvard.

The discoverer (as we may call him) of the spot which has gathered such unique associations was George W. Brimmer (1803), who, some time between 1825 and 1830, had saved from the woodman's axe the forest knoll of "Stone's Woods," known

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from time immemorial as "Sweet Auburn," — a favorite resort of students for their afternoon rambles, — and with it some adjacent strips of land, now included in the cemetery grounds. By an act of great and timely liberality he held this estate (of 72, since increased to 135, acres) for about a year, subject to sale at its modest cost price of six thousand dollars, to a committee of the Horticultural Society, to be devoted to its present use.[1] This, we may add, was the first proposal of a suburban rural cemetery in this country, or, on anything like so generous a scale, probably in Christendom. And it is to the singular credit of its projectors that, among the many like enterprises that have been undertaken since, this should still hold so high a record for nobility of plan and for good taste in carrying out.

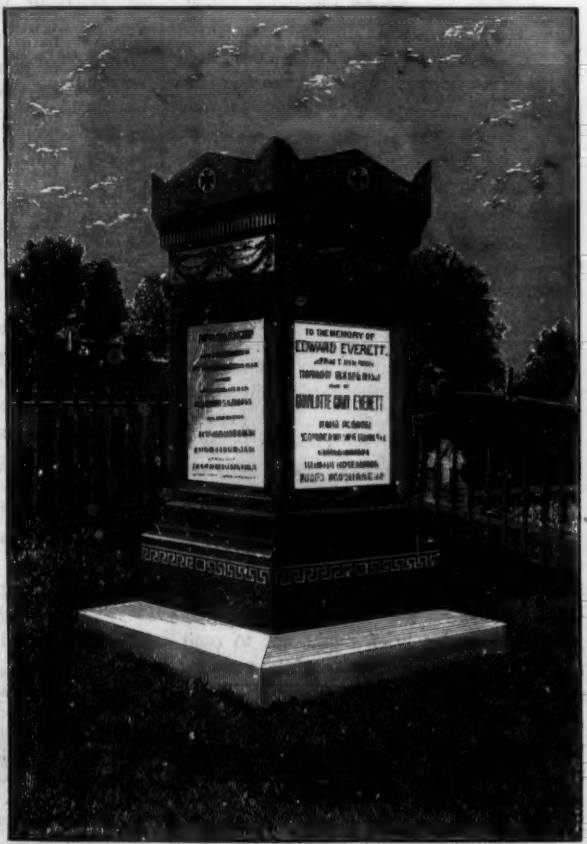
This result, it is hardly an exaggeration to say, is wholly due to the genius and skill of its projector, Dr. Jacob Bigelow (1806), whose life of near a century, crowded with useful and honored service, closed only two years ago. In a very peculiar sense Mount Auburn may be regarded as his monument. It was he who, as early as 1825, began to call public attention to the horrors and perils of intramural burial. His great familiarity with and equal love of woodland scenery happily gave this turn to his efforts for the public health. His zeal, insistency, and personal weight appear to have been just what was needed to give success to a task which then had to contend with a good deal of ignorant prejudice, as well as the dead weight of custom. The plan of the grounds — one of the earliest local attempts at landscape gardening — has well approved his sagacity and taste. It was he who designed the Egyptian gateway; and his plan, sent in anonymously, was unanimously adopted for the chapel, in preference to those of professional architects. He was first Corresponding Secretary, and then for a long term of years President, of the association to which the enterprise was committed. And one of the last active interests of his life was to project and construct that unique and most impressive monument of the civil war, the great Sphinx which fronts the chapel, — an Egyptian symbol of might and intelligence combined, but, in its human features, modern or American, not brooding on death, but looking forward to the larger life. I had the honor to be taken into his counsels, in a very humble way, while his thoughts were upon this monument, and knew something of the patient interest with which he explained his meaning to the sculptor.

To chance visitors Mount Auburn is apt to be a mighty maze, with a plan (if any can be recognized) exceedingly bewildering; and we may haunt it pretty frequently for years without holding the clew to its labyrinth. But still one soon becomes wonted to the two foci of its irregular curves, the Chapel and the Tower; and we can easily remember that the principal avenues gather upon, and again ray out from, the "Central Square," which lies almost in a line between. The highest part of the ground makes a double eminence, Tower Hill (Mount Auburn proper), and just to the left of it, Harvard Hill. This latter name strictly belongs to an irregular ellipse of moderate size (something more than 5,000 feet), owned by the College Corporation. It is fitly enfolded by "Amaranth Path," within which are the few monuments whose inscriptions we give on pp. 373, 374. In an address prepared by Edward Everett, in 1832, he had said of the projected cemetery: "It will become the burial-place for the University. Here will the dust of the young men, who may be cut off before their academic course is run, be laid by their classmates. Here will be deposited those who may die in the offices of instruction and government. Nor is it impossible that the several class associations, which form a beautiful feature of our college life, may each appropriate to themselves a lot, where such of their brethren as may desire it may be brought back to be deposited in the soil of the spot where they passed their early years." This anticipation has not been carried out in the official and formal way here suggested;

[1] The present Corporation of Mount Auburn Proprietors was chartered and organized in 1835.

but a score or so of monuments in this enclosure, each having its special associations of deep interest, help to realize and give emphasis to the orator's thought.

Among the monuments most frequently inquired for are those of which we give the views herewith. To find them you follow the broad roadway ("Walnut Avenue") that sweeps to the right of the Tower, until, where it begins to dip toward the river valley, you come upon the Sumner monument, of light gray Concord granite, with low columns of polished stone — a little to the right, on a narrow by-way ("Arethusa Path"); then, passing still farther to the left, till well below the Tower, you find the Everett monument, — red Aberdeen granite, with tablets of white marble, with its brilliant and impressive record of that career of honors.



We give in full, on pages 373, 374, all the inscriptions to be found in the circuit of "Harvard Hill." These, of course, will appeal to different persons with different degrees of interest. Some of them bring back lively and grateful associations to my own mind. In particular, I am moved to commemorate two, who were a few years before me in college, of whom I knew one as a tutor and the other as a friend, and whom, I am sure, every one that remembers them recalls in the same act of memory, — Hildreth and Wheeler, of the Class of 1837. It was with a certain tenderness and wonder that I read the other day, on that white obelisk, that Samuel Hildreth died at twenty-one. He is the one person who comes back to me, from the recollection of my College days, as the image of radiant and entire beauty, to the fancy spiritually transparent and pure, as in countenance and golden locks he was just what a painter would seek to put on his canvas as an angel. I am sure that I do not exaggerate in recalling this impression; and I am sure it will be shared by any who remember the fervor and glow of his appearance at Commencement, or his kindly, cheery, helpful guidance in our essays at elocution. His classmate and near friend, Charles Stearns Wheeler, had already entered on a career of scholarship with the best promise; a well-edited Herodotus remains the

monument of his studies; he died in Leipsic in his twenty-sixth year. That Class (1837) had more than its share of strong and brilliant men; few of them, if any, better deserving remembrance than these two.

A notice of the cemetery at Mount Auburn, however brief, ought not to omit the happy and generous plan of the trustees, which was carried out some twenty-five years ago, by placing in the Chapel the four monumental statues which make one of the chief attractions of the place, — all by American artists, and representing four periods of our history, viz.: John Winthrop, by R. S. Greenough; James Otis, by Thomas Crawford; John Adams, by Randolph Rogers; and Judge Story, by his son W. W. Story. Other works, projected under the liberal and far-sighted policy of the directors, will be found detailed in the "History" prepared by Dr. Bigelow and published in 1860. The same general plan and the same wise forethought have, with little variation, been followed since.

In comparing Mount Auburn with other well-known cemeteries, — as foreign examples, Père la Chaise and the Campo Santo of Verona occur, and in this country, Greenwood, Laurel Hill, and Georgetown, — a peril appears, increasing fast with time, which it may be worth while to note: — the peril of spoiling or obscuring natural beauties by accumulations of granite and marble, or making the place hideous with those most unsightly of barriers, iron railings, with their customary suit of dismal black. Looking at those famous ones abroad, we are struck with the enormous advantage we have here in space and natural beauty of all sorts. Looking at those nearer home, especially the last-mentioned, we see how much may be done to preserve these natural beauties by a few simple regulations, and how needful those regulations are. The reports of the trustees, so far as I have noticed, speak only of the danger of an excess of trees. Perhaps their attention has been drawn, in these last years, to a danger of quite another sort, from which all lovers of their kind should pray that Mount Auburn may be delivered.

NOTE. — HARVARD HILL now comprises 5,226 square feet, of which the Cemetery Association conveyed to the University 1,200 square feet on Sept. 4, 1835, the consideration being $66, and 4,026 square feet on Feb. 8, 1836, no consideration being named in the deed. The object of the University in acquiring this property can be surmised from the inscriptions on the gravestones. It may be added that these inscriptions have been carefully copied; and that they are reproduced on the following pages as nearly like the originals as it is possible to make them with ordinary type. The punctuation, capitals, spelling, etc. have been strictly adhered to.

Three of the four Presidents that the Cemetery Association has had have been graduates of Harvard: Judge Joseph Story (1798), from 1835 to 1845; Dr. Jacob Bigelow (1806), from 1845 to 1871; and Israel Munson Spelman (1836), from 1874 to 1881. — *Editor.*

IOANNI · THORNTON · KIRKLAND
viro · honorato · dilecto
svctoritate · svavitate
ingenii · acvmine · sermonis · venvstate
et · animi · qvadam · altitvdine
praestanti
academiae · harvardianae
per · annos · XVII · favstos · praesidi
aeqvo · vigilanti · benigno · pio
alvmni · grate · memores
hoc · monvmentvm · ponendvm · cvravervnt.

(*Reverse Side.*)

IOANNES · THORNTON · KIRKLAND
V · D · M · S · T · D ·
DECESSIT · APRILIS · DIE · XXVI
A · D · N · MDCCCXL
AETATIS · SVAE · LXIX

Here lies the Body of
JOHN HOOKER ASHMUN,
Royall Professor of Law in Harvard University,
Who was born July 3d, 1800, & died April 1st, 1833.

In Him, the Science of Law appeared native & intuitive; He went behind precedents to principles; and Books were his Helpers, never his masters.
There was the beauty of accuracy in his understanding,
And the beauty of uprightness in his character,
Through the slow progress of the Disease which consumed his life,
He kept unimpaired his kindness of temper, and superiority of intellect;
He did more, sick, than others, in health;
He was fit to teach, at an age when common men are beginning to learn;
And his few years bore the fruit of long life.
A lover of Truth, an obeyer of Duty, a sincere Friend, & a wise Instructor;
His pupils raise this stone to his memory.

DAVIDI · TAPPAN · S · T · D
ECCLESIAE · NEWBVRIENSIS
PER · XVIII · ANNOS
PASTORI · FIDELI
VNIVERSITATIS · HARVARDIANAE
PER · X · ANNOS
PROFESSORI · THEOL · HOLLIS
VIRO · PROBO · SANCTO · VALDE · AMATO
RERVM · SACRARVM
DILIGENTI · INVESTIGATORI
ORATORI · SVAVI · ET · ELOQVENTI
H · M · P
FILIVS · ET · FRATRIS · FILIUS

MORTVVS · EST · DIE · XXVII · MENSIS · AVGVSTI · A · MDCCCIII
VIXIT · ANNOS ·

EDWARD CHARLES MUSSEY
of Harvard University,
was drowned in Charles River,
June 13, A. D. 1835;
aged 17 years.
This Monument
is erected by his classmates,
as a tribute to his talents
and virtues,
and a memorial of
their affection.

SAMUEL T. HILDRETH,
a Graduate
of the Class of 1837,
and
an Instructer in
Harvard University,
died Feb. 11, 1839,
aged 21 years.

His remains lie beneath
this stone,
which Classmates and Friends
have erected,
as a Memorial
of the holiness
of his life.

(*Reverse Side.*)

"*The Good die first,*
And they whose hearts are dry as summer dust
Burn to the socket."

In memory of
a beloved and only son,
FREDERICK WILLIAM
son of David and Mary Hoffman,
of Baltimore, Maryland.

His early piety, rare talents, great industry,
gentle and graceful manners, endeared him
to the aged and the young.
His studies in Harvard University
were terminated by sudden illness.
Accompanied by his parents for Italy,
He died at Lyons, in France, on the
30th day of November, 1833,
aged 17 years,
and 18 days.
His remains rest in the vault of
his family, in his native place.

CHARLES STEARNS WHEELER,
a graduate
of the class of 1837.
Born at Lincoln, Mass.
December 19, 1816,
Died at Leipsic, Germany,
June 13, 1843.

(*Reverse Side.*)

He was four years
an able
and faithful instructer
in Harvard University.
To the learning of the Scholar,
he added
the piety of the Christian.
Ardent and indefatigable,
in a short life he did the work
of many years.
Simple in manners, pure in heart,
affectionate in disposition,
he was beloved
by all who knew him.
While pursuing his studies
in a foreign Country,
he was attacked by the disease
which ended his life.
His remains,
restored to his native land,
rest here.

To the memory of
JOHN S. TERRY,
who died
Nov. 18, 1840;
aged 24.
This monument is
erected by his friends
and classmates.

To
WILLIAM H. COWAN,
of Louisiana,
who was accidentally drowned
while bathing in Charles river,
in the month of June, 1840.
This monument,
erected by the members of
the Cambridge Law School,
marks the spot where rest
the remains of one
who perished at the
early age of 22.

Under this stone,
raised to his memory
by Classmates,
lies the body of
EPHRAIM CURTIS
ROBIE
a Graduate of the
class of 1840.
Who was born at
Littleton, N. H.
May 21, 1815,
& died Sept. 4, 1840;
aged 25.

WILLIAM CRANCH
BOND.
Died Nov. 26, 1841,
Æt. 20.
"Why seek ye the living among the dead?"

In memory of
CHARLES SEDGWICK
of Lenox,
who died at Liverpool,
March 30, 1841,
aged 19 years.
Erected by his friends
of the Class
of 1841.

Erected
by the Class of 1843
to the memory of
their class-mate
JOHN A. EMERY,
who died Oct. 25, 1842;
aged 24 years.
"Since virtue is immortal,
'twere but shame,
That mortal words should
dare to blazon it."

CAROLI RIDGELEY GREENWOOD
MEMORIAE SACRATVM.
QVI. TERTIO CVRSVS ACADEMICI ANNO
IAM FERE PERACTO.
ANNOS SEXDECIM NATVS, BOSTONIAE.
DIE MART. XIII. A.S. MDCCCXLIV.
MORTVVS EST.
AMICI SODALES QVE MOERENTES
HOC MARMOR POSVERVNT.

TO THE MEMORY
OF
EDWARD THOMAS DAMON
THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED
BY HIS CLASSMATES
AND FRIENDS.
(*Reverse Side.*)
EDWARD THOMAS DAMON,
A GRADUATE OF THE
CLASS OF 1857.
BORN 19 April 1835
DIED 30 Nov 1859
AGED 24 Years.

ERECTED BY HIS CLASSMATES
TO THE MEMORY OF
HENRY LYMAN PATTEN,
MAJOR 20th REGT. MASS. VOLS.
BORN IN KINGSTON, N. H.
APRIL 4, 1836.
WAS GRADUATED FROM HARVARD
COLLEGE IN 1858.
MORTALLY WOUNDED BEFORE
RICHMOND VA., AUG. 17, 1864.
DIED IN PHILADELPHIA, PA,
SEPT. 10, 1864.
"HIS COUNTRY ASKED HIS LIFE,
HIS LIFE HE GAVE."
(*Reverse Side.*)
H. L. PATTEN,
CLASS OF 1858.

HICKY HUNT MORGAN,
OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.
BORN JUNE 11, 1858,
DIED AUGUST 6, 1879,
A MEMBER OF THE CLASS OF 1880.
HIS DEATH WAS THE ONLY SORROW
HE EVER CAUSED.

THE LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

BY PROFESSOR HENRY L. EUSTIS.

THE Lawrence Scientific School was the first school in this country where industrial studies got a foothold in a great University. In June, 1847, Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, gave to the President and Fellows of Harvard College the sum of fifty thousand dollars to found a school for education in practical science. The school was opened without loss of time, although only two of its proposed departments were represented. Professor Eben N. Horsford, then Rumford Professor in the College, was placed in charge of the Chemical Department, and Professor Louis Agassiz was appointed to the chair of Zoölogy and Geology. About the middle of the first term of the academic year 1848–49 Lawrence Hall was completed. In criticising its architectural proportions, it should be borne in mind that this is only one wing of the structure then contemplated. This wing was entirely devoted to the Chemical Department, the addition on the east side being the professor's residence. In November, 1849, the third department, that of engineering, was organized under Professor Henry L. Eustis. A small wooden building was erected, west of Lawrence Hall, for the uses of the Departments of Engineering and Zoölogy. This building was subsequently moved to the site of the present Peabody Museum, and migrated from there to the Holmes Field, where it is now occupied by the "Hasty Pudding" and other College societies. A large wooden church stood at this time on the corner of the lot occupied by the Scientific School. The fact that this also migrated, and now stands at the north end of North Avenue, indicates some peculiarity about this locality, and suggests the question whether the Hemenway Gymnasium has stability enough to resist these migratory propensities.

The Lawrence Scientific School, in these early days of its existence, was a purely technical school. Geologists, zoölogists, chemists, and engineers were educated in their specialties, and attended, almost exclusively, the instruction given in their own departments. No examination was required for admission, except in the Department of Engineering. Here an examination was absolutely necessary, because a knowledge of elementary mathematics considerably beyond what was required for entrance to the College was requisite to enable a student to pursue the prescribed courses of study. That this School supplied a want in the educational system of the time is shown by the fact that it had a large number of pupils, and that similar schools gradually came into existence in connection with the various colleges in our country. That the results produced fulfilled the expectations of its founder is shown by the fact that, of its early graduates, a very large percentage became teachers, professors, and presidents of new colleges and institutes.

The Department of Zoölogy soon outgrew the limited quarters allotted to it, and, in 1853, the wooden building was assigned exclusively to its use, and the Department of Engineering found temporary quarters in the first story of Lawrence Hall. In 1859 the first portion of the Museum of Zoölogy was built, and the wooden building migrated soon after, and was transformed into Zoölogical Hall. In 1861–62 Professor Horsford resumed the position of Rumford Professor, and Assistant Professor Charles W. Eliot was placed in charge of the Chemical Department. The whole of the first floor of Lawrence Hall was given up to the use of the Engineering Department. In 1863–64 Dr. Wolcott Gibbs was made Rumford Professor, and took charge of the Chemical Department. Efforts had been made during the past year to combine the courses of study, and to establish a preparatory depart-

ment; but these efforts were abandoned after a short trial, and the School remained, as before, a strictly technical school. During the year 1864–65, the dwelling-house adjoining Lawrence Hall was given up to the use of the School, the Engineering Department occupying the lower story, and the Chemical Department the upper story and basement. Thus, fifteen years after its organization, the Engineering Department found itself, for the first time, supplied with rooms wherein to store its books and models.

THE LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

In 1864–65 Samuel Hooper, of Boston, gave fifty thousand dollars to found the Sturgis-Hooper Professorship of Geology. A school of mining and practical geology was started, and a course of study laid out covering a period of four years, — the studies of the first two years being identical with those in the course of civil engineering. Nine persons have received degrees in this school, but it has been discontinued since 1875. In the year 1865 James Lawrence, following the example of his father, gave fifty thousand dollars to the Chemical and Engineering Departments. This was a timely gift, and greatly increased the resources of the School. Instruction in French and German was provided for, and the Engineering Department was enabled to procure additional instructors and the necessary books of reference for its library.

No material change occurred in the plans or organization of the School until the year 1871–72. The Triennial Catalogue shows that, up to this time, the degree of S.B. had been conferred upon one hundred and eighty-three persons. These were distributed as follows: one in comparative anatomy; two in mathematics; five in botany; eleven in geology and zoölogy; fifty-five in chemistry; one hundred and nine in engineering. In the Engineering Department alone, the number of students during this period was four hundred and sixty-one, showing that less than twenty-four per cent reached the standard required for a degree. Meanwhile, great changes had taken place in the Col-

lege. The elective system was in operation, the old classical curriculum was no longer exclusively followed, and more attention was paid to mathematics, physics, chemistry, and natural science. Boylston Hall had undergone extensive alterations, the Bussey Institution had been organized, and it was thought advisable, both on the score of economy and efficiency, to consolidate as far as possible all the scientific teaching of the University. President Eliot, in his report for 1870–71, says: "Plans for the re-organization of the Lawrence Scientific School were actively discussed in the Faculty of the School, and in the Corporation, during the spring of 1871. The objects in view were to lengthen the term of residence in the Department of Engineering, and enlarge the course of instruction on that subject; to consolidate the two chemical laboratories then supported at Cambridge; to make the teaching of physics, both elementary and advanced, an important part of the instruction offered by the School; and to utilize, in a systematic way, the unrivalled facilities of the University for teaching natural history. These objects have been effected by the plan which went into operation at the opening of the year 1871–72. . . . The consolidation of the two chemical laboratories had two motives. The first motive was economy, . . . but the accompanying change in the work of the Rumford Professor strongly recommended the consolidation to the Corporation, and was the second motive for the consolidation. . . . The Corporation felt that it was much more legitimate to use Rumford's gift to teach light and heat, and their applications, than to teach pure chemistry, particularly when it was very desirable, in the interests alike of the Scientific School and of the University at large, to have the great subject of physics more fully taught."

This change in the organization of the School necessitated a corresponding change in the interior of Lawrence Hall. It was built for a chemical laboratory, with the addition of a private residence, and was inconvenient for the use to which it was now to be put. The interior was removed and remodelled as a three-story building. The two upper stories are used by the Engineering Department, and the lower is devoted to experimental physics under the charge of Professor John Trowbridge. The former residence is under charge of the Rumford Professor, and is devoted to the subjects of light and heat. Only a very small part of the work of the Scientific School is now carried on in Lawrence Hall. The School

ZOÖLOGICAL BUILDING, NOW SOCIETY HALL.

offers four courses of study leading to a degree, each covering a period of four years, and involving an amount of work in excess of what is required of undergraduates. These courses are: 1. Civil and Topographical Engineering; 2. Chemistry; 3. Natural History; 4. Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy. The examinations for admission are the same as those for undergraduates, with the exception that less is required in classics, and more in chemistry and mathematics. Wherever they are pursuing the same study, the scientific student and the undergraduate are united in one class, attend the same lectures, and are subjected to the same examinations. Even in the Engineering Department, where the final studies necessarily have a more technical character, several of the earlier courses are thrown open as electives, and are attended by undergraduates. Scientific students live in the College buildings, and board at Memorial Hall, and the former isolation of the Scientific School from the College no longer exists.

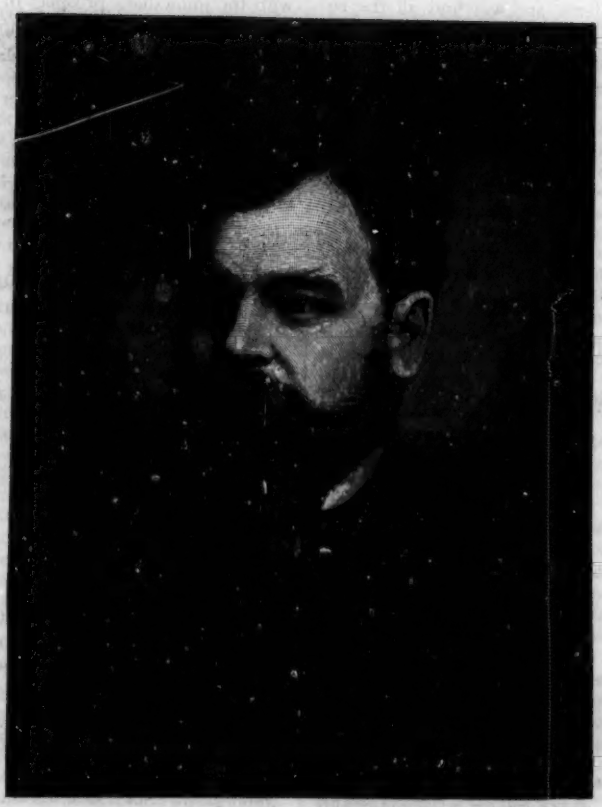
Besides these regular courses of study

leading to a degree, the Scientific School offers great attractions to those who wish to pursue special studies. Persons who may be unable or unwilling to pass the ordeal of the entrance examination, or who purpose to spend only one or two years in some specialty, are admitted without examination as special students, and will find all the resources of the University open to them. At the present time, the students of the Scientific School are attending the exercises of over fifty different instructors and professors. With the large number of undergraduate and post-graduate electives, the extensive and ever-growing museums, the well-appointed chemical laboratories, the Botanic Garden and Bussey Institution, the Observatory, and the present physical laboratories, with the immediate prospect of a new one, any one can certainly find ample aid in his chosen study, and every facility for original research.

ROBERT TODD LINCOLN.

BY WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON, M.D., CLASS SECRETARY.

ROBERT TODD LINCOLN, the oldest child of the late President Lincoln, was born at Springfield, Illinois, August 1, 1843. When seven years of age, he became a pupil at the academy of a Mr. Estabrook, where he remained three years, until he entered the Illinois State University at Springfield. In 1859 he came East, and spent the following year at the well-known Phillips Academy, at Exeter, N. H. In the summer of 1860 he applied for admission to Harvard University and successfully passed the examinations, entering, without a condition, as a member of the Class of 1864. As a student he stood well, taking especially high rank in those studies for which he had a taste, such as history and political economy. As a classmate he was universally popular, and on Class-Day was the chairman of the Class-Day Committee. He was one of the editors of the Institute of 1770, and Vice-President of the Hasty-Pudding Club. Graduating in July, 1864, he entered the Harvard Law School in the following September, but he remained there only about four months, when he left to accept, February 20, 1865, a commission in the United States Army, as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General on General Grant's staff. He resigned his commission, June 10, 1865, and at once began again the study of law at Chicago. He was admitted a member of the Bar of Illinois, February 25, 1867, and at once began the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Scammon & Lincoln. This partnership was, after a short time, dissolved, and in the summer and autumn of 1872 he spent six months in a trip to Europe. Returning, he formed a partnership with Edward S. Isham, under the firm name of Isham & Lincoln, of which firm he is still a member. In April, 1876, he was elected Supervisor of the town of South Chicago, which office he held for one year. He was a member from Cook County to the Illinois State Convention at Springfield which nominated delegates to the National Convention held at Chicago, June 2, 1880. He was one of the Electors on the Republican ticket for the State of Illinois. Early in 1880 he was appointed by the Governor of the State one of the Trustees of the Illinois Central Railroad. Immediately after the inauguration of President Garfield, he was appointed a member of the Cabinet, as Secretary of War. He was married in Washington, D. C., September 24, 1868, by Bishop Simpson, to Mary Harlan, the daughter of James and Ann E. (Peck) Harlan. They have three children: Mary, born October 15, 1869; Abraham, August 14, 1873; and Jessie Harlan, November 6, 1875.



ENGRAVED BY W. B. CLOSSON.

Very truly yours
Robert V. Lincoln

NECREGERSIA.

BY CHARLES TURNER DAZEY.

TRANCED in a marvellous vision of the night,
Methought I stood within an antique land,
Upon a pyramid whose rooted base
Old Egypt's winds and sands had blown upon
Unnumbered ages. Moon nor star on high
The vast, black void illumed; no twinkling flame
Showed where afar the Arab's tents were pitched;
I was alone with darkness, silence, death.
But as I gazed — such fancies live in dreams —
My sight gained power to pierce the rayless gloom
E'en to the spot where couched the royal sphinx,
Half-buried in the ridged and high-heaped sands.
And lo! there grew a yellow, baleful light
Deep in the caverns of her monstrous eyes,
Till they were globed with such a dreadful fire,
Glaring across the wide and barren waste,
That all the land grew faintly luminous,
As with the spectral flames that dance o'er graves.
And by this light I saw an army march
Straight toward the desert monster. Terrible
Was their swift, shadowy coming, — not with din
Of blaring trumpets and of rolling drums,
But with a wail more hollow, sad, and strange
Than winds that moan through pines before a storm.
Nor were they warriors, cumbered with the load
Of massy shields and Vulcan-welded spears,
Led by a prince whose blood was of the gods,
But women, children, men, and grandsires old:
All ranks and orders of the general throng
Were in that mighty army; there were heard
The voices of the bondman and his lord,
The voices of the beggar and his king,
Blended in this great cry of agony: —

"We are the phantoms of the elder world,
The disembodied spirits of the dead.
We filled all lands with terror, fame, and wars;
We strove as slaves, who were earth's conquerors,
To make ourselves an everlasting name.
The steadfast earth groaned with our monuments, —
Mountains of stone, built for eternity,
Carved with the deeds of kings invincible,
Whose word was life or death for half the world.
Oh shame! oh misery! Sink in kindly earth,
Crumble and sink in the engulfing sands,
Ye granite tombs, where mingled nations toiled! —
Ye ruined crypts, rifled by hands profane! —
The sacred dust of heaven-descended kings,
Whom but to touch, in life, were sacrilege,
Whose names, on common lips, were blasphemy,
Torn from your dreamless, dull, sepulchral peace,
And sent like merchandise across the foam,
To fill with wonder the round, staring eyes
Of rude barbarians in their western world!
Where are our cities, — great, magnificent,
The hundred-gated, brazen-walled, — whereto
The subject seas the world's great highways were?
Where are our temples, fanes for all mankind,
Our shrines, our altars wrought of beaten gold,
Wherein the very gods were manifest?
Yea, where are they, our ancient gods themselves,
Whom Egypt worshipped, and who loved so well
Their worshippers that they did prize our blood,
Our worthless lives, as choicest offerings?
Gone, — as our gardens and our palaces;
Gone, — as the splendor of our world-wide realm;
Gone, — as the travellers, whom the dread simoon
Blasts with its breath, and buries in the sand;
Yea, gone, — as we ourselves have fled away
Into blank darkness of the buried past."

But one there was whose tender voice prevailed
By force of beauty, whence a silence grew
Through which uprose, like some thin fountain-spire
Flame-hurled from geysers through the arctic air,
The broken accents of her passionate plaint.

"I was a mighty queen who ruled alone,
Richer than Sheba's sovereign, fairer than
The dusk enchantress of the palm-fringed Nile.
For me were wars more bloody than of Troy,
Jealousies, turmoils, kingdoms rent in twain,
The wealth of empires lavished; yet am I —
The flitting shadow of my former self —
So crushed, so buried 'neath the mound of years,
That were my name, which once ungently breathed
Could rouse the world to war, flung on the winds
That all the world might hear, it would but seem
An idle murmur of the idle breeze."

Then, with these words, within her wreathéd hands
She veiled the pallid splendor of her face,
While through the dark a deeper voice arose: —

"Have I not wrongs more bitter far than thine, —
I, who was once, of all the warrior kings,
Most feared, most hated, and the best beloved?
Once fickle Fortune was my servitor,
Had no vocation but to crown each wish,
Still unexpressed, with fullest consummation.
Monarchs my courtiers, realms my provinces,
I grew to scorn this too contracted orb,

Deeming myself a banished, injured god,
Cheated most foully of my heritage
In the fair kingdoms of Elysium.
Then, with a wild and sacrilegious pride
I built these stone memorials of my reign,
To speak to all the ages of the king
Who, whether god or man, held godlike sway,
Sole, undisputed in the world's bright morn.
Vain, vain the thought! The gods have had their will.
I am forgotten, and my high renown,
Like some huge fire that wastes a mountain-top,
Did for a little set the world in awe,
To die in smoke and ashes. I crave not
The boon of pity, but my vanished name."

Then, as his voice died drearily away,
Another fell most sweet and sorrowful
Upon mine ear, as fall the liquid notes
Of some far-hidden bird that mourns and sings,
And knows no art but still to sing and mourn
The livelong night till comes the ghostly dawn.

"I was a poet once. How dear the name! —
Dearer to me than mortal life and light,
Since by its magic I have charmed the souls
Of barbarous nations into gentleness.
Once all the world hung breathless on my songs:
The lover sighed them in his mistress' ear,
Enraptured as he saw love's tender dawn
Flush rosier at their music. By her babe
The mother sang them with a happy heart,
Scarce knowing what she sang, save that 't was sweet.
Ay! better still — oft have they proved the seed
Whence freedom sprang within oppressèd lands.
Heroes have hymned them in the battle's van,
And tyrants trembled at the thunder tones
Which shook their thrones with cries of 'Liberty!'
All that the human heart may know or feel, —
Supernal faith that looks beyond the stars,
Loftiest passions, joys ineffable,
Divine despairs and speechless ecstasies, —
All tides of life that move the immortal soul,
Converged in mighty currents in my breast,
And issued forth in music. Prophet, seer,
The incarnate voice of nature, — this was I.
Yet of that glory whereof I was fount,
No faintest ray illumes the after-world.
My name has vanished from the speech of men;
My thoughts, full-freighted from my inmost soul,
Like some great fleet of royal argosies
Laden with treasures to enrich a realm,
Launched boldly forth upon the sea of time,
But, caught on rocks and whelmed in night and storm,
Must in oblivion rest forevermore.
Egyptians, speak! Which is the greatest loss, —
The poet's due of human faith and love,
The warrior's crown of never-ending fame,
Or that rare boon which to your queen was given,
The dangerous dower of perfect loveliness?"

Then, like a hollow murmur of the sea,
Raging afar on some deep-caverned coast,
The answer came: —

"'T is thine, O poet, thine!
His loss is greatest who hath given most.
All sufferings were heaped upon thy head;
Calumnies, taunts, and scoffs thy portion were;
Thy large desires, thy great and liberal aims,
Judged by the standard of the selfish world;
And yet through all, with joyful constancy,
Thy life thou freely gav'st to art alone,
With but one hope, — to win eternal fame,
Which thou hast lost. This is the crown of woe."

Then high and clear the poet's voice arose: —

"Once more I feel the old, immortal pain
Of lofty souls misjudged with cruel wrong.
I sorrow not that I am known no more,
Nor that my name shall nevermore be breathed
By human lips with duteous reverence.
It is enough for rapture, love, and praise
That I was part of the up-climbing past,
A vital force in that great, ceaseless growth
Which ever buds and blossoms to its flower.
For as each age its richer gifts hath brought
From farthest glacial epochs to this Now
Of heat and light and flowers and singing birds,
Through interchange and sweet companionship
Between the rays of the all-potent sun
And every little herb or shrub or tree,
That ever clomb to reach the golden light, —
So in the spiritual world each slow advance
Is born of striving, striving ceaselessly,
Of souls most noble toward the Fount of Truth,
That great Perfection which shall some time bring
Dawn out of darkness, day from starless night.
Why should *we* sorrow more than leaves or ferns —
Which, knowing not their high and wise intent,
But drank of air and light, on tree or cliff,
Then slowly changed, and hardened to a stone,
Dowered with a heart of flame to light the world —
If we have left behind us any deed,
Or song, or word, to gladden human hearts?
Yet, lacking these, trust the immortal gods,
Believe their mighty hands work not amiss,
But that each life, in its appointed place,
Works on and upward for the general good."

THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

JUST as in Cambridge in Old England, the chief interest in Cambridge in New England consists in its pre-eminence as a seat of learning; but in either city there is much of great interest beside its famous University. The American Cambridge is one of the oldest, most historical, and most flourishing cities in the country. Its settlement dates from the 28th day of December, 1630, when a few men from Boston rowed up the Charles River, landed on the hillock where now is Harvard Square, and decided to build there a fortified town. The next year "Newe-Towne" was laid out, and comprised a dozen streets, practically within the space that is now bounded by Harvard, Brattle, Eliot, South, Holyoke, and Bow Streets, this place being paled in. Although these were the limits of the fortified town, the original Newtown extended over a larger area. In 1638, just after John Harvard made his bequest, a part of the town was named Cambridge.

Colonel Thomas W. Higginson says: —

"In 1651 we find the town extended to its greatest size, — long and thin, as becomes an overgrown youth, — measuring eighteen miles in length, and only a mile in width. It is shaped like a pair of compasses, one leg extending through the region now known as Arlington, Lexington, Bedford, and Billerica, and the other shorter limb through Brighton and Newton, the present Cambridge representing only the head. All that later becomes Cambridgeport and East Cambridge is a region of meadow and salt marsh called the Neck, intersected by natural canals, having no roads, with no means of access to Boston except by boat, and visited from Cambridge only for purposes of fishing and hunting. It may fill us with admiration for the courage and patient toil of our ancestors when we perceive how the successive parts of the overgrown Cambridge of 1651 are lopped away, and see a new city reclaimed from bog and marsh to take its place."

In all historical events of this country the city has, everything considered, taken an exceptionally prominent part. "No place," says Colonel Higginson, "is more saturated than Cambridge with associations that bind us with the opening years of the American Revolution. In the old church that stood near where Dane Hall now stands . . . . was held the first Provincial Congress, which organized the minute-men and the Committee of Safety. . . . . The very buildings of Harvard College were used for barracks. It was called the 'hotbed of the rebellion.'"

In the late war Cambridge recruited the first military company for the Union service, in 1861. "The President's call for three months' men was dated April 15, the Governor's order, April 16, and this company reached the State House, ninety-five strong, on the morning of the 17th."

In regard to the relations of the City to the University, President Eliot has said: —

"These two corporations have had a rough experience together; they have been very poor and humble together; I hope they are going to be rich and prosperous together. Let me say that it is the desire of the governing boards of the University to do everything in their power to enhance the value of the University to the City of Cambridge. Let me point out how dear Cambridge is, through the influence of the University, to thousands of men who cannot have the delight of passing their lives here; and it is truer than I can express that the influence of the College has always been upon the side of virtue, right, and freedom."

The City of Cambridge, settled in 1630 and incorporated in 1846, is one of the two shire towns of Middlesex County, and is situated on the Charles River, northwest of Boston. The latitude of the Observatory is 42° 22′ 48″ N., longitude 71° 7′ 45″ W. It is connected with Boston proper by two bridges; with Charlestown District, by one; with Brighton District, by three; and with Brookline, by one. Four steam railroads — the Fitchburg, the Massachusetts Central, the Boston and Lowell, and the Boston and Albany — pass through various parts of the city. The Union Railway Company operates several lines of horse-cars; and the Charles River Railway Company is now in process of organization, with the view of competing with the Union Company. Omnibuses are run from Summer Street in Boston through Cambridgeport to Inman Street.

The figures given below will serve to show the growth and the present status of the City. The area comprises 5.85 square miles, or 3744 acres; of which 570 acres were added in 1880 from the town of Belmont. The City is divided into five wards, and the old village distinctions of North Cambridge, Old Cambridge, Cambridgeport, and East Cambridge still designate geographical divisions. The population was, in 1850, 15,215; and in 1880, 52,740, — an increase of 246 per cent. in 30 years. In 1880 there were 18,250 names in the City Directory. The valuation of real and personal estate was, in 1850, $10,667,272; and in 1880, $49,629,060, — an increase of 365 per cent. The lowest rate of taxation since the incorporation of the city was $5.00 per $1,000, in 1847; the highest, in 1878, when it was $18.00 per $1,000. The rate in 1880 was $16.00. The decrease in taxation in 1880 from that of 1879 was $43,279.77. The funded city debt, according to

the latest report, was $3,254,000; but this is partly offset by the sinking fund of $1,233,559.71, making the net funded city debt only $2,020,440.29. The gross funded water debt is $1,528,700, its sinking fund, $414,568.48, and the net debt, $1,114,131.52. The City's unfunded debt is $115,368.59; its general assets, $425,185.50. The city and school property (land, buildings, and furniture) is valued at $848,304.

The number of dwellings is 8,165, and of polls 12,644. The public schools comprise one High, eight Grammar, twenty Primary, one Training, one Evening, and two Evening Drawing Schools. Number of pupils attending the day schools, 7,766; number of registered pupils, 8,537; total number of teachers in the day schools, including teacher of music, 182; number of teachers in evening schools, 7; in evening drawing schools, 4; number of schoolhouses, 27. The evening drawing schools are well attended, the average attendance of the mechanical class being thirty-five, and of the free-hand drawing class, thirty-six. Total expenditures for all public school purposes during the year, $163,048.06. Valuation of schools, — buildings, land, and furniture, — $585,956.50. There are also twenty private schools in the City, with 1,748 pupils. The Public Library contains 12,812 volumes. The expense of the City for the Library in 1859, when the first appropriation was made, was $382. In 1880 the amount expended was $5,999.77. The total appropriations for the Library since it came into possession of the City have been $54,236.75.

There are thirty-six churches in Cambridge, as follows: seven Baptist, five Congregational Trinitarian, five Congregational Unitarian, five Protestant Episcopal, six Methodist Episcopal, five Roman Catholic, and three Universalist.

The total expenditure by Cambridge of Water Works has been $1,721,830.54, and 10,537 families are supplied with water. There are 579 fire hydrants, 14 fire reservoirs, and 16 drinking fountains in public squares. The amount of water pumped last year was equal to 872,055 gallons daily.

There are six National Banks of circulation and deposit, and four Savings Banks. There are in the City, exclusive of the Belmont district, eighty-five miles of streets, and 829 street lamps; fifteen commons and public squares, with an area of 744,406 feet. There are three police districts, each having its own station. The force consists of one chief, three captains, one captain of night police, six sergeants, forty-six policemen, and a medical examiner. The fire department consists of ninety-seven men, twenty-two being permanently employed, and seventy-five being call-men; five engine, one chemical-engine, and two hook-and-ladder companies.

There are four Cambridge weekly newspapers, — the *Chronicle*, the *Press*, the *Tribune*, and the *News*, — besides the University periodicals, and *Psyche*, a monthly entomological journal. Some of the chief industries are two of the leading American printing establishments, — the University Press of John Wilson & Son, and the Riverside Press of H. O. Houghton & Co.; two great organ manufactories, — the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., and George Woods & Co.'s; the Dover Stamping Co.; the American Net and Twine Co.; the New England Glass Works, of which the chimney, 240 feet high, is said to be the tallest in New England; the Walworth Manufacturing Co.; the Geldowsky Furniture Co., the largest furniture factory in this part of the country; the Bay State Brick Works; and various other factories.

The social, charitable, and other associations include seven Masonic lodges, eight lodges of Odd Fellows, mutual relief societies, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum organizations, and various lodges or councils. There are also three posts of the Grand Army of the Republic; two military companies; several temperance organizations; the Cambridge Benevolent Association; the Cambridge Firemen's Relief Association; the Humane Society, which has two organizations, one consisting of men and one of women, — the men furnishing funds for the relief of the destitute, and the women having charge of an industrial school and looking after the interests of those who need their aid; the Cambridge Social Union, which provides for young people pleasant rooms on Brattle Square, — furnished with a good library and the current papers and magazines, — and gives occasional lectures, concerts, and miscellaneous entertainments. The Avon Place Home is an institution doing much good in providing for little children who would otherwise be homeless. There are three places of burial, beside the old burial-ground near Harvard Square; — the beautiful cemetery of Mount Auburn, partly in Cambridge and partly in Watertown, with its area of 135 acres and 4,600 lot-holders; the Cambridge Cemetery, containing 41 acres; and the old Catholic burial-ground in the part of the city known as "Dublin," 7 acres.

Cambridge abounds with historic and interesting places. Here lived in houses still standing on Brattle Street, once known as "Tory Row," many old English families that in the early days of the Colony represented a part of its aristocracy. Here, too, stands the old "Bishop's Palace," built probably in 1761 by the Rev. East Apthorp, the first Episcopal clergyman settled in Cambridge, and who, it is said, aspired to the episcopate; the headquarters of Washington; the tree under which Washington took command of the army; the house in which the Baron and Baroness Riedesel were quartered. Here are the homes of Longfellow and Lowell, and the birthplace of Holmes. The Soldiers' Monument stands on the Common to note the fact that in the late war Cambridge furnished 4,588 soldiers, of whom 938 perished.

In Cambridge, besides her other educational institutions, one is specially noteworthy by reason of its large endowment, its handsome buildings, its eminent faculty, and its high standing, — the Protestant Episcopal Theological School.

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AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.[1]

BY PROFESSOR ADRIEN JACQUINOT.

[Translated by HENRY NORMAN, with the permission of the author.]

HARVARD UNIVERSITY was originally a Puritan seminary, a preparatory school for the ministers of a rigid and intolerant religion, and yet, in the end, by a slow and continuous progress, through struggles often fierce, it has become a liberal and independent University, a powerful corporation which has freed itself from every sectarian influence, from every kind of yoke, religious or otherwise. Does not this progressive evolution, starting from a narrow sectarian spirit to end in liberty, confirm M. Laboulaye's remark that the germ of every liberty was contained in the Puritan doctrines?

A Divinity School at the outset, then a College of the Humanities, at last a University centre where an enlightened liberalism reigns, — such are the three phases of the institution.

Harvard University — originally Harvard College — owed its existence to a government grant, which was at once increased by a private gift. For a long time the resources of the College came by these two parallel channels, but in the course of time a growing inequality was established between them. The gifts increased from day to day; the State limited, then completely withheld the aid which had become needless. The University of to-day, possessing a fortune of $8,000,000, has received, in all, only $216,000 from the State. This inexhaustible generosity of private individuals to an educational institution is one of the characteristic signs of public spirit in the United States, and especially in New England.

The number of students, from twenty to thirty during the early years, has reached 1,356, the present figures; and although this increase may, at first sight, appear ordinary for a University 242 years old, it is to be said that the increase has been continuous, that Harvard University is, in some respects, a recent creation, and that it is assured of a great future.

The increase of population, the growth of wealth, and the thirst for knowledge, which are the results of a more advanced state of civilization, have undoubtedly had much to do with this prosperity; there are, however, two other factors which have greatly contributed to it, and to which we are tempted to assign the first place. These are, on the one side, the unceasing efforts of the able managers and zealous masters whose mission in turn it has been to guide the destinies of the University; on the other, the constant watchfulness, at once jealous and kindly, which the public has exercised over its administration. Harvard University has sprung from the very heart of New England; this Alma Mater is herself the daughter of a free people who have carried the principles of self-government to the farthest limit, with no control but that of public opinion. Such a control may have its inconveniences, even its annoyances, but in the main it is wholesome and useful, and produces, we believe, infinitely more good than evil.

These preliminary reflections have no other aim than to bring into view the principles which we shall endeavor, by facts and figures, to make prominent within the necessarily narrow limits of an historical introduction.

I. THE UNIVERSITY UNDER THE DEPENDENCE OF THE STATE.

1. COLONIAL PERIOD (1638–1692).

In the autumn of 1636, six years after the founding of Boston, when the young colony occupied a strip of land measuring forty to fifty miles from north to south, and inland five to six miles from east to west, the Legislature of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay voted a sum of £400 sterling for the creation of a school or college. In 1637, in virtue of another vote, the town of Newtown was chosen for the site of the College; a year later, in memory of the mother-country, it received the name of Cambridge. The town is situated two miles and a half from Boston, as the crow flies; at that time, because of the circuit necessary to reach the bridge over Charles River, which was too wide to be bridged at its mouth near Boston, the distance was about ten miles. The choice of Cambridge, in the neighborhood of Boston, is explained by the fact that at a

[1] The above article is the first of a series on this subject, by Professor Jacquinot. It is written from an entirely French point of view, the author having necessarily omitted many details and names which would be of interest to American readers only. This article — the historical introduction to the series — was intended by the author to serve a double purpose: 1st, To trace as faithfully as is possible within such narrow limits, the historical development of the institution; 2d, To exhibit in France, where everything is done by the State, the marvellous results accomplished by the energy of private persons. It was written in 1879–80: a few recent facts are consequently wanting. In this historical sketch Professor Jacquinot has furnished us with the best extant short account of the University. — TRANSLATOR.

greater distance there would have been no shelter from the attacks of the Indians, who made frequent incursions. Seventeen or eighteen years before, the planters of Virginia had raised a subscription to build a college near Richmond; the first stone was about to be laid when a sudden attack of the Indians dispersed the planters and destroyed the college *in ovo*.

In 1638 the Rev. John Harvard, of Charlestown, who died a few months after his arrival in America, bequeathed to the newly founded institution the sum of £779 sterling, and a library of three hundred volumes. In consequence of this legacy the College was opened; it received the name of its first benefactor, and the first Class was formed in the same year. After being for two years under the direction of a principal with the title of Master or Professor, the first President, the Rev. Henry Dunster, was appointed, immediately upon landing in the Colony. It is interesting to notice that Dunster and his two immediate successors, as well as many of the first masters, were Englishmen; that the long list of benefactors, headed by John Harvard, contains, especially during the first hundred years, very many names of persons residing in England; that Harvard College was originally, so to speak, a cutting from Cambridge, transported to American soil and supported by the vigilant care of the mother-country.

Under the auspices of the new College was established the first printing-press in the United States; the machines, brought from England in the autumn of 1638, were set up at Cambridge, and from the first month of 1639 were busily employed. "The press of Harvard College," says Thomas in his History of Printing, "was for some time as celebrated as those of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge." The most curious work which it turned out was the translation of the Bible into the Indian dialect; this appeared in 1664, and was published by John Eliot, the apostle of North America. John Eliot and his disciples, seconded in their efforts by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians, had established in 1653, within the very walls of Harvard College and in connection with it, an Indian college. Much difficulty was experienced in procuring pupils, and of the small number of Indians — never forming more than the kernel of a college — some became discouraged and returned to their wigwams, the others died of pulmonary diseases; a single legendary Indian figures in the catalogue of graduates as "Caleb Cheeshahteaumuck, Indus," and he died in the year following his graduation. We are not qualified to discuss the Indian question, and will, therefore, merely draw the attention of our readers to the failure of this first and serious attempt to civilize that unhappy race.

In 1650, under the presidency of Dunster, the Legislature granted the first charter of Harvard College. This grant had been preceded, eight years before, by the establishment of a Board of Overseers, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, all the magistrates of the jurisdiction, and the elders of the churches of the six neighboring towns. By the terms of the charter of 1650 the College forms a Corporation, a legal personage represented by seven persons, viz. a president, five fellows, and a treasurer; the first members of the Corporation are mentioned by name, but it is expressly decreed that in future, as vacancies occur, new members are to be elected by the Corporation itself, with the concurrence of the Board of Overseers. The Corporation is charged with the financial management and the administration of the College, under the condition, in certain cases, of the approval of the Overseers. Such is an outline of the original constitution of Harvard College; with some modifications, which will be pointed out at the proper time, it remained in force until 1865.

According to the Triennial Catalogue of the University, published for the first time in 1773, the number of students appears to have oscillated for a number of years between 20 and 30, and it is only from 1680 to 1692 that we find a noticeable increase. The number of professors was in proportion to the number of students; there were three in all, the President and two tutors, and as the course of study lasted three years, each one of them was obliged to undertake all the studies of one year. As to the conditions of admission, the candidate underwent an oral examination in which he was obliged to exhibit a certain facility in speaking Latin, and a knowledge of the paradigms of Greek grammar. The following table gives a summary of the curriculum of this period, and shows, in hours a week, the distribution of work among the different subjects of instruction during the three years: —

Greek	6 hours	Declamations	3 hours
Hebrew	1 "	Commonplaces	3 "
Chaldee	1 "	Bible	1 "
Syriac	1 "	Books of Ezra and Daniel	1 "
History or Botany	1 "	New Testament	1 "
Arithmetic and Geometry	2 "	Theological Catechism	1 "
Logic and Physics	2 "	Disputations	7 "
Ethics	2 "		
Rhetoric	3 "		

This table needs no commentary; the character of the College is clearly set forth — it was a nursery for ministers. At least half the graduates, often a large majority, took orders, and it is only toward the year 1738 that we find the proportion reduced to a third. Such a state of things was the logical outcome: the College was a government school, and at that time government and religion were one.

The first buildings of the College were undoubtedly temporary constructions, which soon showed signs of decay, and which could not be repaired; the funds were entirely insufficient to erect new

ones. At this point, as previously and subsequently, the public came to the aid of the College, and thanks to a subscription to which all the towns of the Colony contributed liberally, the erection of a brick building could be begun. It was finished in 1677 and was named Harvard Hall.

During this period the College received gifts of money amounting to $32,000, and, in addition, 1,744 acres of land; the successive grants of the Legislature reached $14,000.

2. Provincial Period (1692–1780).

The Colonial Government came to an end in 1692, and with it the intimate union of Church and State. Up to that time, in order to vote and to participate in public affairs, it was necessary to be a member of a recognized church; by the charter of William and Mary (1692) the qualification of a citizen and elector was attached to the ownership of land, and freeholders took the place of church members. Besides this, the crown reserved, for the first time, the right of appointing the most important officers, such as Governor, military commander, and magistrates. At the first glance it is easy to see the extent of this change.

In the Congregational churches there were already two distinct parties, the orthodox and the liberal. The orthodox, defeated on political ground, endeavored to retain their other means of influence, and especially the exclusive control of the "School of the Prophets," — their name for Harvard College. The College thus became a battlefield for the two parties. The details of the struggle would occupy too much space. We must be content to say in general, that, after the Legislature had voted four successive charters, of which one only was administered (1692–1696), the original charter of 1650 was restored in 1707, and that, in the end, victory declared itself for the liberals, who had a majority in the Corporation, while the orthodox element ruled in the Board of Overseers. In 1724 the newly arrived Episcopalians endeavored, without success, to force their way into the Board. The College still kept up its character of seminary, but the spirit of liberty had entered through a breach, and this breach was destined to grow wider every day.

The important event of this period was the foundation of the first two professorships, one of theology in 1722, the other of mathematics in 1726. The endowment of these professorships came through the generosity of a wealthy merchant of London, Thomas Hollis, whose name deserves to rank with that of John Harvard among the benefactors of the College, for his gifts, estimated at the sum of about £6,000 sterling, were of very great assistance in the development of the young institution, hindered in its growth by lack of resources. Hollis was a Christian philanthropist of very broad views; although himself a Baptist — a sect much disliked in Massachusetts — he placed no restrictive conditions on the establishment of the chair of theology; he required no guarantee except that the incumbent should belong to a Christian church, Congregational, Presbyterian, or Baptist. The sectarian spirit has still, in our own day, much to do with the foundation or the growth of universities in the United States, and it is a fact worthy of remark that the theological Faculty of Harvard, free today from every sectarian tie, has remained faithful to the wholesome traditions inaugurated by Hollis. Another proof of the progress of the spirit of tolerance is that when, in 1738, it was necessary to appoint the first incumbent of the Chair of Mathematics, founded by Hollis, after much discussion the candidate was exempted from an examination into his religious principles.

Several years before, complaints had already arisen in public with regard to the decline of religious faith at Harvard; in 1735, in consequence of an inquiry ordered by the Board of Overseers, one of our countrymen, M. Longloisserie, who was accused of having propagated heterodox opinions, was forbidden to give private lessons in French to the students. The orthodox were constantly upon the watch for the smallest circumstances, and an opportunity for a new attack upon the College soon presented itself. Under their inspiration the celebrated Methodist, Whitefield, when he preached his first mission in New England in 1740, loudly accused the colleges of that country, and Harvard in particular, of laxity of religious faith and discipline. The Professor of Theology and the President replied sharply, charging Whitefield with calumny. Without going to the bottom of the question, and without weighing the arguments for and against, it seems evident to us that the College had already quitted the narrow road for the broad one, for "where there is smoke there is fire."

The number of students increased very slowly to the year 1718; in the seven years following, it doubled; in 1740, says Whitefield in his journal, it was more than a hundred, and toward the War of Independence it reached about a hundred and sixty, a result to which the addition, in 1754, of another year to the three years of study, doubtless contributed. From 1738 the proportion of ministers among the graduates, up to that time a third, grows less and less; from 1767 to 1771 it descends to a fourth, the majority turning toward politics or the bar; that is, the College is secularizing itself. Thus we see changes indicative of a similar tendency take place in the instruction: in 1728 Latin is given up as the spoken language of the College, and is introduced into the regular course of study, where it continues to grow in importance; no more Syriac nor Chaldee, but, on the other hand, much more attention given to the Greek classics, previously neglected; in 1766 the studies are divided into four branches, — Latin, Greek, Logic and Metaphysics, Mathematics and Physics, each under the direction of a special mas-

ter. In 1725 the way had been opened for progressive reforms by the creation of the Faculty of the College, that is, the body of instructors converted into a council for the purpose of deciding questions of interior organization; the Humanities made daily inroads upon Theology, and finished by absorbing it.

The College was stifling in the narrow quarters of Harvard Hall, which was no longer in proportion to its development; the new needs were soon answered by new constructions. During this period the College was enriched by six buildings.[1]

1699. STOUGHTON HALL. £1,000 sterling given for this purpose by Lieut.-Governor Stoughton, a graduate of the College; demolished in 1780 and rebuilt in 1806. (Dormitory.)

1719. MASSACHUSETTS HALL. Built at the expense of the State. (Lecture and examination rooms.)

1726. WADSWORTH HOUSE. Formerly the residence of the President. Expense divided between the State and the Corporation. (Bursar's office, printing-office, and dormitory.)

1744. HOLDEN CHAPEL. Gift of Mrs. Holden, widow of a London merchant. Former chapel. (Class-rooms.)

1763. HOLLIS HALL. Built at the expense of the State. (Dormitory.)

1766. HARVARD HALL, which had been destroyed by fire whilst the Legislature was holding its sittings there, was rebuilt by the State. (Lecture-rooms and physical laboratory.)

Gifts continued to flow in. Thomas Hancock, a Boston merchant, bequeathed in 1764 the sum of £1,000 sterling, for the endowment of a Chair of Hebrew and Oriental languages; the founder was born in New England, and was, says S. A. Eliot, in his "History of Harvard College," "the coryphæus of a troup who followed the example of his munificence." In seven years three other Boston merchants made bequests for the creation of new professorships. These will be mentioned later, since it was necessary to allow the interest to accumulate in order to assure to the incumbents a sufficient salary.

The gifts to the College during this period amounted, in money, to $72,000, and in land, to 3,113 acres. The Legislature granted $100,000.

3. NATIONAL PERIOD (1780–1865).

The War for Independence, begun in 1773, does not appear to have influenced the number of students, although it became necessary to transfer the College to the town of Concord from 1774 to 1776, Cambridge having become the head-quarters of the American troops. All the buildings were occupied by soldiers, and the quiet halls resounded with the noise of arms. The English were compelled to evacuate Boston in 1776, after the memorable siege conducted by Washington, and in the same year, "as an expression of its gratitude for the services which he had rendered to his country and to the Corporation," the College conferred upon the American hero the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws,—a degree of which he was the first and glorious recipient.

The constitution of the State of Massachusetts (1780) contains the following provisions relating to Harvard College: the Corporation is confirmed in all its powers, rights, privileges, and immunities, and in the legal possession of all its real and personal property from whatever source received, the single condition imposed being that of conforming to the intentions of the donors; the Board of Overseers is composed, besides the President and Treasurer, of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Council, Senate, and the ministers of the six neighboring towns. Thus the constitution of 1780 made no innovations, and maintained the old state of things with the exception of a few personal changes in the official composition of the Board. This exclusive spirit, limiting the choice of Overseers to statesmen and ministers, could be justified at a time when these two classes formed, by themselves, the intellectual strength of the country; but time had done its work and brought to the surface another social stratum, viz. the higher branches of trade, which have produced many of the best men of the nation. Besides the State and the Church there existed a large class of distinguished, rich, and influential men, to whom a large share of the patronage and administration of the College rightly belonged. A place was made in the Board for this new element, and an amendment to the constitution in 1810, while restricting the number of ex-officio members, added fifteen laymen to fifteen Congregational ministers, both to be elected by a majority of the Board itself. Besides this, the State recognized the right of sanction and veto, by the Corporation and the Board of Overseers, of all the proposed changes in the constitution of the College. This amendment, repealed in 1812 under the pressure of reactionary influences, was re-enacted two years later. Another amendment, extending to ministers of all sects the right of membership of the Board,—a right previously restricted to Congregational ministers,—was passed in 1820 at a convention of State delegates. When submitted to the acceptance of the electors, it was rejected by a majority of two thirds (20,000 to 8,000). Brought up again in 1834, this question was not decided till 1842, when a measure so liberal was adopted. Finally, a still more radical change was made in 1851: the thirty members were to be taken from ministers and laymen without distinction, no restriction whatever being placed on the liberty of choice; one sixth of the Board was to be renewed every year, and all vacancies were to be filled by a collective vote of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

[1] The present use of each building is given in parentheses.

These facts speak for themselves and would justify us, if necessary, in omitting any further remarks on the progress made in the direction of religious liberty. They are closely connected, however, with a parallel question, which was of great weight in the destiny of the College, and which, therefore, we cannot neglect. It is the question of the Unitarians and Unitarianism, this final form of Protestant Biblical evolution, beyond which there remains nothing but a frank acceptance of pure Deism. This sect, born in England, soon threw out such vigorous roots in Massachusetts that Boston became its home in the United States. It did not constitute itself an independent church until 1825. So early, however, as 1805, it had gained a footing in Harvard College, by the appointment of a Unitarian to the chair of Theology. This created a commotion which echoed for many years, and which has barely ceased at the present time. Undoubtedly the College suffered, and was retarded in its normal growth; the creation of a special theological faculty in 1815, looked upon by the public as the nest of Unitarianism, raised up bitter adversaries against it. Now that the wounds — if there were any deep ones — are all healed, Harvard should receive the honor which is due to her for having been the first and almost the only one to open her doors to that doctrine, the fruit of a spirit of investigation and independence, and of the sovereignty of conscience boldly proclaimed by the Puritans. For thirty years, however, the number of students remained stationary, or made but very slow progress; the friends of the College grew anxious, its enemies redoubled their attacks, and in 1852 there arose a question pregnant with trouble: In the interest of the College, would it not be better to get rid of a burden which hindered its progress, and to resign into other hands the direction and the funds of the Divinity School? The Corporation and Overseers finally decided in the affirmative. In 1855 a petition for the purpose was presented to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. This petition was refused. The future showed that the judges acted wisely in declining to separate from the College — in order to remedy a transient and perhaps exaggerated evil — this institution, which was formerly its cradle, and is to-day the crown of its liberal instruction.

During this period the College was gradually transformed into a University. The Medical School dates from 1783; at Cambridge it was situated too far from a large centre of population, and therefore deprived of the various resources necessary to a thorough medical education; it was accordingly removed, in 1810, to Boston, where it still remains. As has been seen, the special organization of the Divinity School dates from 1815; two years later, in 1817, the Law School was opened; finally, in 1847, a large donation by Abbott Lawrence permitted the foundation of the Scientific School, which bears his name. Besides these should be mentioned the establishment of the Botanical Garden in 1805, the erection of the Observatory in 1846, and, thanks to the indefatigable zeal of the illustrious Agassiz, the foundation of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, in 1859.

Most of these new institutions, which will be described hereafter, owed their origin to private beneficence. The State made its last grant in 1814 by authorizing, for the benefit of the University, the annual appropriation of $10,000 for ten consecutive years from the product of the bank tax, — in all, $100,000. The other gifts of the State from 1780 to 1814 amounted to only $3,200. From the beginning of this century the fortune of the University has increased apace; there has been no break in the succession of gifts. The following figures, taken from the annual reports of the Treasurer, will give an idea of this ascending movement: —

Year.	General valuation of real and personal property.
1828.	$381,625
1830.	509,047
1834.	649,364
1838.	689,853
1844.	703,175
1850.	832,440
1859.	990,016
1865.	1,628,031

The buildings, the lands appropriated for the use of the University, the *matériel*, the library, the collections of various kinds, are not reckoned in these estimates.

New chairs were also endowed. We present below a complete list from 1722, to which those from 1865 to 1880 are added: —

Titles of the Chairs.	Founders.	Date.
Professor of Theology,	Hollis,	1722.
" Mathematics and Physics,	Hollis,	1726.
" Hebrew and other Oriental Languages,	Hancock,	1764.
" Anatomy,	E. Hersey,	1783.
" Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity,	Alford,	1789.
" the Theory and Practice of Physic,	A. Hersey,	1793.
" Chemistry and Mineralogy,	Erving,	1794.
" Rhetoric and Oratory,	Boylston,	1806.
" Greek Literature,	Eliot,	1814.
" the Application of Science to the Useful Arts,	Count Rumford (B. Thompson),	1815.
" Law,	Royall,	1815.
" the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures, and Belles-Lettres,	Smith,	1815.
" Law,	Dane,	1827.
" Natural History,	Fisher,	1833.
" Ancient and Modern History,	McLean,	1839.
" Pulpit Eloquence,	Parkman,	1840.
" Astronomy and Mathematics,	Perkins,	1842.
" Anatomy,	Parkman,	1847.
" Astronomy and Geodesy,	Phillips,	1849.
" Christian Morals,	Plummer,	1855.
" Clinical Medicine,	Jackson,	1859.

Titles of the Chairs.	Founders.	Date.
Professor of Law,	Bussey,	1862.
" Latin,	Pope,	1869.
" Theology,	Bussey,	1869.
" New Testament Criticism and Interpretation,	Bussey,	1872.
" Geology,	Sturgis-Hooper,	1875.
" Arboriculture,	Arnold,	1879.

From this table it is seen that the University has, in all, 27 chairs endowed with special funds, insufficient at the present day for the salaries of the professors. We would here draw attention to the fact that 24 other chairs, created by the University at different times, are entirely without endowment.

The erection of new buildings kept pace with the rapid progress of the College. The list from 1780 to 1865 is as follows:—

1805–1871. THE BOTANICAL GARDEN. Founded in 1805; completed by successive constructions; the funds provided by subscriptions or donations.

1813. HOLWORTHY HALL. Named after one of the benefactors of the University; built with the proceeds of a lottery authorized by the State. (Dormitory.)

1815. UNIVERSITY HALL. Built with the proceeds of the bank tax. (Lecture-rooms, and offices of the University, and offices of the President and College officers.)

1816. THE MEDICAL SCHOOL. The first building having become inadequate, a second one was erected in 1846, the greater part of the expense being borne by the State.

1826. DIVINITY HALL. The Divinity School. The funds raised by subscription.

1832. DANE HALL. The Law School. Gift of Nathan Dane. Enlarged by the Corporation in 1845.

1839. GORE HALL. The Library. Gift of Christopher Gore. In 1877 the Corporation added a wing larger than the original building.

1846. COLLEGE HOUSE. Built at the expense of the Corporation. (Dormitory.)

1846–1850. THE OBSERVATORY. The funds furnished by subscription.

1848. THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. Gift of Abbott Lawrence. (Lecture-rooms and physical laboratory.)

1858. APPLETON CHAPEL. Gift of Samuel Appleton. (College Chapel.)

1858. BOYLSTON HALL. Gift of Nicholas Boylston and subscriptions. (Chemical laboratory.)

1859. THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

1859. THE GYMNASIUM. Anonymous gift.

1861. THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE. Gift of Peter C. Brooks. (Residence of the President.)

1863. GRAYS HALL. Named in honor of three benefactors of the College. Built by the Corporation. (Dormitory.)

In 1819 the University published its first annual catalogue. At that time the number of students was 388; for twenty years it remained almost stationary; from 1839, when it amounted to 442, it increased constantly to 1864, when it reached 825; that is, it nearly doubled in twenty-five years. There was a corresponding growth in the number of instructors; there were 25 in 1846, and 49 in 1864.

No trace of the theological character of the old College remained. The following table, taken from the President's report for the academic year 1874–75, has the eloquence of figures:—

	1661–1670.	1761–1770.	1861–1870.
No. of Bachelors of Arts for each period of ten years,	69	422	993
No. of Ministers,	31	121	59
Percentage,	45%	29%	5⅞%

It is impossible for us to follow step by step the modifications which were introduced into the course of study; this was finally shaped in accordance with the exclusively secular character of the College. The only fact we will mention is the introduction in 1825 of the "Elective System," at present the characteristic feature of the instruction. Up to that time the studies, without exception, had been compulsory; at first the student was permitted to select a course of three hours a week; this privilege was gradually extended, and in 1846–47 at least two thirds of the studies, except during the first year, were left to the free choice of the student. A reaction, however, took place in 1847–48, and, like all reactions, exceeded its proper limits; the compulsory system won back all the ground it had lost, and in two years the same state of things as in 1825 existed. Twenty years elapsed before the Elective System reappeared; in 1867, however, it dislodged its rival from almost every position.

In 1836 the conditions of admission were as follows:—1st, *Latin*. Translation, including the whole of Virgil and Cæsar, and selected orations of Cicero; grammar and prosody; composition. 2d, *Greek*. Translation, including selected pieces and the four Gospels; grammar and prosody; composition. 3d, *Mathematics*. Arithmetic and algebra. 4th, *Ancient and Modern Geography*. Except a few changes in the choice of authors, and the addition at different times of elementary geometry, and a very slight acquaintance with ancient history, this programme was adhered to until 1867. The students underwent annual oral examinations of a formal character; strict written examinations were introduced in 1857.

II. THE INDEPENDENT UNIVERSITY. (1865.)

One of the articles of the law of 1851 enacted, as has been seen, that the Senate and the House in convention should choose by ballot the members of the Board of Overseers, a sixth part to be re-

newed every year. The United States furnishes many examples of the danger which is presented, in this country of politicians, by the too close alliance of University and State; the above clause was not slow in producing the unpleasant consequences which had been foreseen by shrewd observers. As early as 1852 the candidates for the vacancies on the Board were selected at a caucus; politics was the ruling power in the composition of the Board; party questions outweighed considerations of ability and personal merit; it frequently happened that the majority elected persons whose education had not fitted them for these difficult and delicate functions. This picture — of which we have softened rather than heightened the colors — is taken from an article in the *Christian Register* for March 19, 1864. It is true that this newspaper is the organ of the Unitarians, who were displeased to see the ministers of opposing sects profiting by circumstances to introduce themselves into the Board; the evil, however, must have been real and profound, since a very pronounced movement of public opinion on this subject had existed for a long time. Under the pressure of this movement a bill was presented in 1854 authorizing the separation of the State and the University, and placing the election of Overseers in the hands of graduates of the College. For reasons which we have not been able to discover this bill, after having passed the House and the Senate, never received the signature of the Governor; when presented again in 1864 it passed the House and came before the Senate in the following year. The ballot took place at the sitting of March 22, 1865, and the bill was passed by a majority of one (18 to 17). Two days later a member moved to reconsider the previous vote, — a motion rejected by a vote of 19 to 13. We believe that this opposition is to be explained by two reasons: first, a corporate body, and especially a political body, is always unwilling to give up any privilege whatever; second, behind the Legislature took shelter the Orthodox, who were anxious to preserve a foothold against the Unitarian influence and the decided liberalism of the University. It was a critical year for the latter, and, in spite of the fear of repetition, we think it desirable to exhibit still further the essential features of this change by quoting the following passage from the Boston *Daily Advertiser* — the most influential Boston newspaper — of March 23, 1865: —

"The arrangement proposed is so simple, and so completely in keeping with our general system, that it is only surprising that it has not been brought forward before. It gives to the persons most interested the choice of a board which is now in the hands of those who are very little interested. Every member of the Legislature, for some years past, will bear us out in the assertion that it is very difficult to persuade the large number of members that it is worth their while to give personal attention to the detail of the election. It is an annoyance to the two houses, and the consequence has often been that very inferior persons have been chosen.

"The graduates of the College, on the other hand, are a body of men almost all of whom retain a sensitive interest in its honor and prosperity. They would never elect overseers with the purpose of injuring it, but they would be certain to elect wide-awake boards, which could not be hoodwinked, put to sleep, or pushed out of the way. The circumstances of the election would be such as would give the utmost publicity to the choice, and an election would be an honor to whoever received it. We are sorry to say that it is scarcely so considered now."

At last the law received legal sanction on April 28, 1865, and since 1866 the exclusive right of appointing the members of the Board of Overseers belongs to an electoral body composed of all the former members of the University who have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the qualification of elector being acquired four years after graduation. Since this Board is a power exercising control over all the others, and since the State has no longer, by virtue of any privilege or in any manner whatever, the least right of interference with the affairs of the University, the latter forms a small self-governing republic with election at its base.

It was the opening of a new era. During the thirteen years from 1866 to 1879 the University has undergone, in every respect and in all its branches, a series of transformations which have kept it more than ever at the head of American universities, and which will not be long in placing it on a level with foreign universities. In its present President, Charles W. Eliot, elected in 1869, it has had the good fortune to meet with a man of strong character, of a disposition at once bold and practical, of an intelligence as elevated as it is lucid, indefatigable in the pursuit of progress, — in a word, with the very man that was necessary for the work that is being accomplished.

According to the Treasurer's accounts for the year 1879–80, the fortune of the University reaches the amount of $3,902,181.73, that is, nearly $2,300,000 more than in 1865. If the value of the buildings and lands in actual use, the various collections, and especially the different libraries (about 248,000 volumes), be added, it will be seen that the sum of $8,000,000, mentioned at the beginning of this article, is rather under than over the actual amount. The movement of public generosity, which has followed step by step the progress of the University, growing more noticeable from day to day, does not seem likely to cease, for since the commencement of the present academic year two new gifts have been received: one of $600,000, the largest that has ever been made; the other of $50,000. One more detail of this inexhaustible subject must be mentioned: by the great Boston fire of 1872, the University lost about $200,000 in real estate; in spite of the distress of the moment a public subscription made good the loss.

After the gifts of money come the gifts in kind, in the form of new edifices, the most elegant, the most spacious, and at the same time the most costly of all. With one exception the six following buildings, dating from 1865 to 1880, have been erected at the expense of private persons: —

1869. THAYER HALL. Gift of Nathaniel Thayer. (Dormitory.)

1871. HOLYOKE HOUSE.[1] Built by the Corporation. (Dormitory.)

1871. THE BUSSEY BUILDING. The Agricultural and Horticultural School. Gift of Benjamin Bussey.

1872. MATTHEWS HALL. Gift of Nathan Matthews. (Dormitory.)

1872. WELD HALL. Gift of William F. Weld. (Dormitory.)

1873. MEMORIAL HALL. Funds raised by subscription of the graduates in memory of their comrades who fell on the battle-fields of the War of Secession. (Dining-hall for upwards of six hundred persons.)

1874. SANDERS THEATRE. Gift of Charles Sanders. Rotunda adjoining Memorial Hall. (Classic theatre, seating 1,300 persons, and used chiefly for academic solemnities, lectures, concerts, etc.)

1877. THE PEABODY MUSEUM. Gift of George Peabody, the celebrated philanthropist. (Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology.)

1879. THE HEMENWAY GYMNASIUM. New gymnasium. Gift of Augustus Hemenway.

1880. SEVER HALL. Gift of J. W. Sever. (Lecture-rooms.)

The University was enlarged by four new institutions: —

1866. THE PEABODY MUSEUM. (See above.) The creation of the Museum preceded by eleven years the erection of a building with funds specially reserved for the purpose.

1868. THE DENTAL SCHOOL. School of Dentistry, established in Boston.

1871. THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION. School of Agriculture, situated in the village of Jamaica Plain, a district of Boston. Founded by Benjamin Bussey.

1872. THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM. Nursery of forest trees. This institution, which is in connection with the School of Agriculture, is the nucleus of a School of Forestry. The whole of the funds did not become available until 1879, the executors of the donor, James Arnold, having stipulated that two thirds should be held in reserve until the total reached $150,000.

[1] Named after a former President.

The following table will give an exact idea of the rapid increase in the number of students: —

	College.	Various Schools.	Total.
1846-47.	372	339	611
1856-57.	382	313	695
1866-67.	419	540	959
1876-77.	821	549	1370

Thus the number of students of the College proper has trebled in thirty years, 1846-76, while the special schools have remained stationary, with the exception of occasional fluctuations which it is unnecessary to specify. These fluctuations, noticeable especially in the Law and Medical Schools, are to be explained by the more and more severe conditions attached to the attainment of the degrees. Owing probably to the commercial crisis, there has been for three years past a stationary period in the College, as well as in the other departments.

With regard to the number of officers, professors and others, it is sufficient to state that it has trebled since 1864, and is at present 150.

In conclusion, and in order to measure the distance traversed since 1636, the date of the foundation of the Puritan seminary, we cannot do better than quote a passage from the last President's Report. The boldly proclaimed motto of the Harvard Divinity School is "absolute independence of all sectarianism." President Eliot replies as follows to those who deny the possibility of unsectarian theological education: —

"As regards the appropriateness to university instruction of the subjects ordinarily, though inaccurately, designated as theological, the grounds for any difference of opinion whatever among men of learning are very narrow. These subjects are by common consent as liberal and as unsectarian as chemistry, philosophy, or history, with the exception of Christian dogmatic theology, which is quantitatively a very small proportion of their enormous mass. Thus, Hebrew, Arabic, and other Oriental languages, ecclesiastical history, the literature and criticism of the New Testament, ethics, natural theology, philosophy in its relation to religion, ethnic religions, and the history of religions, are all, when properly defined and treated, matters of pure science, which, in every university worthy of the name, should be studied, not only by persons who expect to make a professional use of them, but also by young men, graduates or undergraduates, who pursue them as elements of liberal culture. The expediency of grouping the professorships which deal with these subjects into a separate organization called a Divinity School may, perhaps, be reasonably questioned, either now or hereafter, as it has been repeatedly in the past, but it cannot be doubted that the subjects themselves possess an exalted and enduring intellectual interest, which make them necessary parts of a comprehensive scheme of university instruction."

A DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION AND DEGREES, ETC.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has conferred almost fifteen thousand degrees upon nearly thirteen thousand persons who have merited them, either by satisfactorily pursuing the requisite studies within her own precincts, or by achieving eminence in various walks of life. Of these persons upwards of seven thousand are now living.

The first Class graduated in 1642. It consisted of only nine persons; yet five of them became clergymen, two doctors of medicine, and one a minister of state. The Classes now graduating average two hundred persons, and their occupations, although more numerous, are probably no less useful than those of their earliest predecessors. It may, therefore, be interesting to take a cursory glance at the present status of the institution, which, after being the training school for so many young men during the past two and a half centuries, is only in its infancy.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University comprises the following departments: Harvard College, the Divinity School, the Law School, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, the Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), the Arnold Arboretum, the Botanic Garden, the Observatory, the Library, the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology. The forty buildings, chiefly brick and stone, used for university purposes, are situated mostly within or near the College Yard, at Harvard Square, in Old Cambridge; and partly elsewhere in Cambridge, and in Boston and Jamaica Plain. The total number of rooms for students (including those in the four private dormitories, Little's Block, Hilton Block, Beck Hall, and Felton Hall) is 613. The buildings can no longer be distinctly classified as College or Professional School buildings. Along with the development of the University disappear the old division lines. Recitations, lectures, and examinations of several departments are now given in a single building. Students of various departments live in the same dormitories, and board in the same commons. Instructors are wont to have classes in the College and in one or more of the Professional Schools; and many students in regular standing in any one department of the University take advantage of their privilege of free admittance to the institution and the examinations given in any other department.[1]

The examinations for admission to Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Law School, and the Medical School will this year and hereafter be held simultaneously in Cambridge; Exeter, N. H.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; and San Francisco, Cal. All the admission examinations will be held this year on June 30 and July 1 and 2.[1]

The academic year begins in all departments on the same day,—in 1881 on Thursday, September 30, and all Commencement exercises are held at the same time and place. The undergraduate and graduate clubs and societies are gradually making their membership eligible to all University men.

The number of students in the whole University (1880–81) is 1,364. Of these 828 are in the College; 23 in the Divinity School; 156 in the Law School; 37 in the Scientific School; 241 in the Medical School; 18 in the Dental School; and 34 in the Graduate Department. The whole number of teachers is 158, of whom 54 are professors, 16 assistant professors, 49 instructors, 10 tutors, 5 special lecturers, 20 assistants, and 4 demonstrators. Besides the teachers there are the President, the Treasurer, and five Fellows; thirty Overseers; five librarians; two curators; nine proctors, and six other officers. There are also various officers and trustees of the Museums not included in the foregoing.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

Candidates for admission to Harvard College must pass examinations in a certain number of required subjects, and in two out of four groups of elective subjects. The required subjects are Latin, — Cæsar and Virgil, translation at sight and composition; Greek, — Xenophon, translation at sight and composition; Ancient History and Geography; Arithmetic, Algebra, and Plane Geometry; Elementary Physics; English composition and the correction of bad English; the translation at sight of easy French or of easy German prose. In addition all candidates must pass examinations in at least two of the following four groups of elective subjects: in Latin, on Cicero and Virgil, and on translation at sight from these writers; in Greek, on the Iliad, on translation at sight from Herodotus, and on writing Greek; in Mathematics, on Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, and Solid Geometry; in Natural Science, on Physics, and on Chemistry or Botany. Candidates for admission who choose to do so may pass examinations on the work of the Freshman year, and may substitute elective studies

[1] This privilege does not extend to exercises carried on in the special laboratories.

[1] Candidates who propose to be examined at any other place than Cambridge must send their names to the Registrar, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., by June 15, and must pay a fee of five dollars.

for the work so anticipated. Graduates of other colleges in good standing are admitted without examination to the Senior Class of Harvard College as candidates for a degree. Persons not candidates for a degree are admitted without examination as unmatriculated students, and may pursue such studies as they choose and are fitted to attend. Certificates of proficiency are given such students on the work satisfactorily done by them. All studies are required during the Freshman year. After the Freshman year students are required to study Rhetoric and English for two hours a week during one year, and to write themes and forensics throughout the College course. With these exceptions all studies are elective after the first year. Students are required to select and pursue, during each of the last three years, courses amounting to twelve hours a w ek. The selection is made from the courses which the College offers in the various departments of learning, — one in Hebrew, one in Sanskrit, two in Comparative Philology, ten in Greek, eight in Latin, seven in English, eight in German, five in French, three in Italian, three in Spanish, eight in Philosophy, three in Political Economy, eleven in History, five in the Fine Arts, four in Music, nine in Mathematics, five in Physics, seven in Chemistry, and eight in Natural History. Those who satisfactorily fulfil these requisitions are recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, either for an ordinary degree, or for a degree with distinction. Honors in special subjects are assigned to those who devote a specified amount of time to these subjects, and pass with distinction examinations in them. The tuition fee is $150 a year, payable in three instalments. The tuition fees for unmatriculated students are at the rate of $15 for one hour a week of instruction during the year; but in no case is the fee more than $150 or less than $30 a year. For any laboratory course the fee is $150. The annual expenses, including tuition, vary from a minimum of $500. The expenditure of economical students is from $600 to $800 a year. One hundred and seventeen scholarships, varying in annual income from $40 to $350, have been established, and are assigned each year to deserving students needing aid. There are other considerable sources of pecuniary aid in the loan fund, various beneficiary funds, monitorships, etc. The experience of the past warrants the statement that good scholars, of high character but slender means, are seldom or never obliged to leave College for want of money.

THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The Divinity School is established for "the serious, impartial, and unbiased investigation of Christian truth"; and no assent to the peculiar dogmas or practices of any denomination of Christians is required of instructors or students. Graduates of colleges are admitted to the School without examination; other candidates for admission must have received a good English education, and must pass an examination in some of the Latin classical authors, and in the Greek text of the Gospels. The full course occupies a period of three years. The degree of Bachelor of Divinity is conferred on those who satisfactorily pursue the full course, and on those who have spent one year in study at the School, and have passed an examination equivalent to the regular examinations of the School. Devotional exercises are held daily in the chapel; all members of the School have instruction in elocution and practice in extemporaneous speaking; and students in their second and third years preach in turn in the chapel. The Divinity School Library contains 19,000 volumes, and students have access to the College Library, which is rich in theological literature. The fee for instruction is $50 a year, and the necessary expenses of students are from $250 to $350 a year. Ten scholarships in the School, of the annual value of from $125 to $175 each, are assigned to deserving and needy students; and there are other sources of pecuniary aid.

THE HARVARD LAW SCHOOL.

The Law School is designed to afford such a training in the fundamental principles of English and American law as will constitute the best preparation for the practice of the profession wherever that system of law prevails. Graduates of colleges will be admitted to the School without examination on producing their diplomas. Other persons will be admitted as candidates for a degree on passing written examinations in Blackstone's Commentaries, and in the translation of passages from Cæsar, Cicero, and Virgil; but proficiency in French, or some other language representing an amount of preparatory work equivalent to that required to pass the examinations in Latin, will be accepted in place of the latter language. The full course of study occupies three years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws is conferred on those who have been residents of the School for at least two years, and have satisfactorily passed examinations on the full course of three years. Persons who are not candidates for a degree are admitted as special students without examination, and may pursue such studies as they see fit. Certificates will be given them on the studies on which they satisfactorily pass the regular examinations. The Law School Library contains a collection of 19,000 volumes, and duplicates of the more important treatises and reports, and offers students all possible facilities for prosecuting their studies in the library. These facilities will be extended in the new building to be erected for the School, which will be ready for occupancy in 1882. The tuition fee for the year is $150, payable in three instalments. The other necessary expenses of students are from $250 to $500 a year. Eight scholarships in the School are assigned to meritorious students, needing aid, who have passed the whole of the preceding year, and propose to pass the whole of the current year, in the School.

THE LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

The Lawrence Scientific School offers complete courses of instruction in various departments of science. Candidates for admission must pass examinations in English, French or German, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, similar to those required for admission to Harvard College. In Latin they will be examined on four books of Cæsar, four books of Virgil, and Latin Grammar; and they will be examined on Plane and Analytic Trigonometry, on Elementary Descriptive Chemistry, on Elementary Physics, and on Modern Geography. Special students, not candidates for a degree, are admitted at any time without examination, and may pursue such studies as they see fit. Certificates of proficiency are given on the work done by such students. Four courses, extending each over four years, are offered in the School: a course in Civil and Topographical Engineering; a course in Chemistry; a course in Natural History; and a course in Mathematics, Physics, and Astronomy. The degree of Civil Engineer is conferred on those who satisfactorily pursue the first course; the degree of Bachelor of Science on those pursuing the other courses. The School also offers facilities for teachers and those preparing to teach, who wish to qualify themselves in the modern methods of teaching science by observation and experiment. Such persons may select and pursue courses as they see fit in special departments of science; and ample opportunity for advanced study, experiment, and original research is given in the laboratories and museums of the University. The tuition fee is $150 a year. The other expenses are about the same as those of students in Harvard College. Four scholarships, of the annual value of $150 each, are assigned to deserving students needing aid.

THE HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Medical School is situated in Boston. Graduates of colleges and scientific schools, graduates in medicine, and persons who have passed the examinations for admission to Harvard College, are admitted without examination. Other candidates for admission must pass examinations in writing, in English composition, in the translation of easy Latin prose, in Elementary Physics, and in one of the following subjects: French, German, the elements of Algebra, or the elements of Plane Geometry. Students not candidates for a degree are admitted without examination, and may receive certificates of their period of connection with the School. The full course of study recommended by the Faculty covers four years; but until further notice the degree of Doctor of Medicine will continue to be given on the completion of three years of study. Candidates for the degree must be twenty-one years of age; must have studied medicine at least three full years, and have spent at least one continuous year in the School; must pass all the required examinations and present a satisfactory thesis. Examinations are held in writing, so far as practicable, at the end of each year, on the studies pursued during the year. The course of instruction has been greatly enlarged, and is so arranged as to carry the student progressively and systematically from one subject to another in a just and natural order. The Massachusetts General Hospital, the Boston City Hospital, the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Marine Hospital at Chelsea afford ample opportunities for clinical instruction, and for the study of practical anatomy. Twenty or more students are selected annually for house officers of the various hospitals. For the purpose of affording to those who are already graduates in medicine additional facilities in clinical, laboratory, and other studies in special subjects, a post-graduate course has been established. Those pursuing special studies in this course are if they wish exempt from examination, and may obtain a certificate of attendance on the studies pursued. Graduates of other medical schools may obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine after a year's study in the graduates' course, upon passing examinations on the studies of the year. The fee for matriculation in the Medical School is $5; the fee for instruction is $200 for a year, $120 for a half-year alone, and $30 for graduation. In the post-graduate course the fees vary with the instruction given, from a minimum of $10 for a half-year in one course. Four scholarships of the annual value of $200 each are assigned to students needing aid, who have been in the School at least one year; among such those of the highest rank will have the preference.

THE HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL.

The Dental School is intended to present a complete course of instruction in the theory and practice of Dentistry. The course of instruction extends over three years. The first year is identical with the first year of the Medical School, the instruction being received with the medical students from the instructors of the Medical School. After the first year instruction is given by the professors of the Dental School. A well-appointed laboratory and infirmary are provided, and arrangements made to secure practice in the various operations performed by the dentist. The infirmary is a department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and an instructor and a demonstrator are in attendance there daily throughout the academic year. Eight thousand operations are performed on an average each year. Students have access to the hospitals of the city, and to the museum, library, and dissecting-rooms of the Medical School. The degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine is conferred on those who have studied medicine and dentistry three full years, have spent at least one continuous year in the School, passed all the required examinations, and presented a satisfactory thesis. The fee for

instruction is $200 for the first year, $150 for the second year, and $50 for any subsequent year; there are no fees for matriculation or for graduation. Graduates of recognized dental schools will be admitted to the courses on Operative and Mechanical Dentistry on payment of $50 for each course, for the whole or any part of the year.

THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

The Museum of Comparative Zoölogy contains the Natural History collections of the University, with the exception of the mineralogical collections and those of the Herbarium. The courses on Geology, Biology, Embryology, and Entomology offered by the University are given in the laboratories of the Museum. The instructors and assistants also receive special students in their respective departments at the Museum.

THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

This contains collections from the mounds of North America and the ancient and modern pueblos of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico; from the ancient tribes of Central America and Mexico, and from the ancient and present tribes of the Indians of Peru, Brazil, the Pacific Islands, Eastern Asia, and Egypt. Other collections from the Swiss Lakes and from Northern Europe, and a general collection of stone implements from North America, will soon be placed on exhibition. The building in which the collections are at present kept is one fifth of the projected building. The collections are now in part open to the public, and will soon be so without exception; on stated days, announced in the University Calendar, exhibitions of the collections are given, with explanations by the Curator, to which the public are invited.

THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

The Bussey Institution, situated in Jamaica Plain, is a school of agriculture and horticulture intended for young men who propose to be practical farmers or gardeners, or to qualify themselves for the management of large estates, and for persons who wish to study special branches of agriculture, horticulture, botany, or applied zoölogy. Candidates for a degree must take a preliminary course of one year at the Lawrence Scientific School, or prove by examination that they possess an equivalent amount of knowledge. The instruction comprises the Theory of Farming, Agricultural Chemistry, applied Zoölogy, Horticulture, Botany, Entomology, and Quantitative Chemical Analysis. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Agricultural, Horticultural, or Veterinary Science must, after completion of these courses, pass a year in advanced study at the Bussey Institution. Students not candidates for a degree may join the School at any time without examination, and pursue such courses as they are fitted to attend. The fee for the academic year is $150; for half or any less fraction of a year, $75; for one of the courses enumerated above, $40 a year. The fee will be freely remitted to poor and meritorious students.

THE GRADUATE DEPARTMENT.

The Graduate Department of the University offers courses of instruction, over forty in number, arranged with special reference to graduates. These courses, as well as the elective courses offered to undergraduates of Harvard College, are open without examination to Bachelors of Arts, Science, or Philosophy. The degree of Master of Arts is conferred on Bachelors of Arts of Harvard College, and on holders of equivalent degrees, who pursue, for at least one year, a course of liberal study at the University, and pass an examination on that course. It is also conferred on those who, after taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Divinity, or Doctor of Medicine, shall pursue a course of study in Law, Theology, or Medicine for one year, and pass an examination on such course. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy (which includes that of Master of Arts) is conferred on Bachelors of Arts who pursue for at least two years a course of study, pass an examination on that course, and present a thesis showing an original treatment of the subject, or giving evidence of independent research. The degree of Doctor of Science is conferred on Bachelors of Science who pursue for three years a course of scientific study in at least two subjects, and make some contribution to science embodied in a thesis. Residence at the University may be remitted; but at least one year of residence is required in all cases. The tuition fee is computed at the rate of $15 for one hour a week of instruction through the year, but is in no case less than $30 or more than $150. The fee for examination for the degree of Ph. D. or S. D. is $60. For any laboratory course the fee is $150.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The University Library contains more than 250,000 volumes, with perhaps 250,000 pamphlets. Of these volumes, 187,000 are in the College Library; the remainder are in the libraries of the several departments. The College Library is for the use of the whole University, and all students may take out three books at a time for four weeks. The privilege of borrowing books is also granted, under special regulations and on payment of an annual fee, to persons not connected with the University.

SUMMER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Courses of Instruction in Chemistry, Botany, and Geology are given by officers of the University during the summer months of each year. These courses are intended chiefly for teachers and special students who cannot pursue these studies during the regular academic year.

THE VETERANS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

BY EDWIN CULL HOWELL.

BELOW are given, in the order of collegiate seniority, with the exception of the President, short sketches of all persons that are now living, who have in some capacity served the University for a period of twenty years or longer.

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, LL. D., was born in Boston, March 20, 1834, and graduated from Harvard in 1853, the second scholar of the Class. He was appointed Tutor of Mathematics in 1854; in the winter of 1856-57 he was Lecturer on Chemistry at the Medical School; in 1858 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry, which title was changed to Assistant Professor of Chemistry in 1861, when he was transferred to the Lawrence Scientific School. At the end of his term as Assistant Professor, having failed of promotion, he declined reappointment, and went to Europe, where he spent two years in study and travel. He was Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Metallurgy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, in 1865-69. In 1868 he was elected an Overseer of Harvard University, and in 1869 was chosen President.

THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., son of Chief Justice Parsons (1769), was born at Newburyport, May 17, 1797. He graduated at Harvard in 1815, studied law, and practised in Taunton and Boston. He was also for several years a contributor to the *North American Review*, and edited the *United States Literary Gazette;* he also edited, jointly with Judge Willard Phillips, the Boston *Galaxy*, and, jointly with Judge Pliny Merrick, the Taunton *Free Press;* was the author of a memoir of his father, of a work on the Law of Contracts in 3 vols., on Marine Insurance, 2 vols., on Shipping and Admiralty, 2 vols., on Notes and Bills, 2 vols., on Partnership, on the Principles of Mercantile Law, on the Laws of Business, and on the Rights of an American Citizen, each in one volume; also nearly all the law articles in the first edition of Appletons' Cyclopædia; also eight works intended to illustrate the principles of the Church of the New Jerusalem, and very many articles in the *New Jerusalem Magazine*, 1828 to 1881. In 1847 he was appointed to the Dane Professorship in the Harvard Law School. This office he resigned in 1870, then being in his seventy-third year, and the twenty-third of his service in the University. Dr. Parsons is the oldest living instructor of the University, and among the oldest of its graduates.

JOHN AMORY LOWELL, LL. D., was born in Boston, in 1798, entered Harvard College at twelve years of age, and graduated in the Class of 1815. He began business as an importer of English goods. His first connection with manufactures, in 1827, was in the management of the Boston Manufacturing Company, in which he succeeded Patrick Jackson, who had withdrawn to the new enterprise at Lowell. In 1835 Mr. Lowell built the Boott Mills, and in 1839 the Massachusetts Mills. He retained the treasurership of these companies until 1848. As President and Director he has been connected with many of the largest and most successful manufacturing enterprises in Lowell and Lawrence. Mr. Appleton in his "Origin of Lowell" says of him: "There is no man whose beneficial influence in establishing salutary regulations in relation to this manufacture was exceeded by that of Mr. John A. Lowell." As director of the Suffolk Bank he inaugurated, in connection with William Lawrence, the Suffolk Bank system for the redemption of bank notes, which assured to New England an almost faultless currency. He was also long associated in the direction of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company and of the Provident Institution for Savings.

For forty-two years he has been the sole trustee of the Lowell Institute, of which the funds in his hands have increased threefold, while the judgment and skill with which he has carried out the purposes of the founder have met the approval of a grateful community. He has called to the lectureships under this foundation all the most eminent men of this country, and many foreigners, like Lyell, Tyndall, Proctor, Geikie, Dawkins, and others; and the advent to this country of Professor Agassiz was due entirely to his invitation.

For forty years he was a member of the Corporation of Harvard College, from 1837 to 1877, and for many years chairman of its Finance Committee. As a member of the Linnæan Society, the American Academy, and the Massachusetts Historical Society, he has been recognized as a man of great culture, a thorough linguist in both the dead and the living languages, an accomplished botanist, and an able mathematician. Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1851.

FREDERIC HENRY HEDGE, D. D., was born at Cambridge, Dec. 12, 1805. At his graduation in 1825 he delivered the class poem, and Exhibition and Commencement parts also in verse. He took the Master's degree; graduated from the Divinity School in 1828, and then entered the ministry. In 1853 he received from Harvard the degree of D. D., and in 1857 was made Professor of Ecclesiastical History, his residence being in Brookline. In 1872 he came to Cambridge as Professor of German; and four years later resigned his former chair. Dr. Hedge has published several works relating to German literature and to the philosophy of religion, besides numerous sermons, magazine articles, etc. He occasionally takes the Rev. Dr. Peabody's place in the University pulpit in Appleton Chapel.

JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY, A. M., was born at Union, Maine, Dec. 29, 1804. He entered College in 1821, and early in his course engaged himself in work for the Library. Graduating with high rank in 1825, he entered the Divinity School, serving also as Assistant Librarian for the year 1825-26. After leaving the Divinity School Mr. Sibley devoted himself to pastoral work; but in 1841 was reappointed Assistant Librarian. This position he retained until in 1856 he was made chief of his department. Besides his early connection with the Library, Mr. Sibley gave all his time and most efficient service to the care of the Library for thirty-six years, his active work ceasing in 1877, when he was honored with the title of *Librarian Emeri-*

tus. His "Harvard Graduates" is noticed at length in the June number (1881) of *The Harvard Register*. Mr. Sibley has edited the Triennial Catalogue since 1840, and had charge of the Annual Catalogues from 1850 to 1870. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

ANDREW PRESTON PEABODY, D. D., LL. D., was born at Beverly, March 19, 1811; entered Harvard as a Junior in 1825, and graduated in 1826 at the age of fifteen years, being the youngest Harvard graduate of this century. He taught for three years after graduating, and passed the years 1829–32 at the Divinity School. During the year following he was mathematical tutor in the College. For twenty-seven years, from 1833, Dr. Peabody officiated as pastor of the South Parish, Portsmouth, N. H. In 1860 he entered upon his present position, which he has just resigned, namely that of Preacher to the University and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals; and was acting President of the University in 1862, and in 1868–69. He edited the *North American Review* from 1854 to 1863. His degrees are A. M. and D. D. from Harvard University, and LL. D. from Rochester University. Dr. Peabody appears before the world at large as an eminent author and divine; but to the students of the University he is known as a pure, benevolent, kind-hearted friend, and the most popular instructor in College. The spontaneous salvos of applause which greet his name each Class Day show his place in the hearts of the students.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, M. D., LL. D., was born at Cambridge, Aug. 29, 1809. While in college he delivered poems before the Hasty Pudding Club, at Exhibition and at Commencement, and was Class Poet in 1829. After graduation he studied medicine a few years in Boston, and then went to Europe for further study. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1836. In 1839 he was Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Dartmouth; and in 1841–48 practised medicine in Boston. In 1847 he was appointed Parkman Professor of Anatomy in the Medical School. Dr. Holmes is better known as an author than as a physician or professor; but his position in the Medical School has been for thirty-four years one of unremitting labor.

ASA GRAY, M. D., LL. D., was born in Paris, Oneida County, New York, Nov. 18, 1810. He never took the bachelor's degree; but, graduating from the Fairfield Medical College in 1831, he began the practice of medicine. Soon, however, he devoted himself wholly to the study of botany. Harvard College in 1842 recognized his pre-eminent ability and originality as a botanist by appointing him Fisher Professor of Natural History. In 1873 he retired from active teaching in order to pursue uninterruptedly his special studies. Professor Gray's works on Botany, especially his text-books, are unsurpassed by any in the English language, and his treatises on the Flora of North America are noted for originality and ingenuity in research.

FRANCIS BOWEN, LL. D., was born at Charlestown, Sept. 8, 1811; entered College as a Sophomore in 1830, and graduated in 1833 with the first honors of his class. He was tutor at Harvard from 1835 to 1839, when he went to Europe; and on his return to Cambridge devoted himself to literature for thirteen years, editing the *North American Review* for eleven years from 1843. In 1853 he was called to the Alford Professorship of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity. Professor Bowen has published numerous essays on classical, historical, and philosophical subjects, which have given him a place in the first rank of American writers.

JOSEPH LOVERING, LL. D., was born in Charlestown, Dec. 25, 1813. He entered Harvard as a Sophomore in 1830, and graduated fourth man in the Class of 1833. He then entered the Divinity School. His connection with the University as an instructor began in 1836, when he became tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy, holding that position until 1838, when he was appointed to the Hollis Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Professor Lovering has for forty-five years served the College, and has been for many years a member of the American Philosophical Society and the National Academy of Science, and is now President of the American Academy. From 1867 to 1876 he was also connected with the United States Coast Survey.

HENRY WARREN TORREY, LL. D., was born at Roxbury, Nov. 11, 1814. After graduating in 1833 he spent four years in teaching and in work upon Leverett's Latin Lexicon. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840; but at once returned to teaching. He was tutor at Harvard during the years 1844–48, and was made McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History in 1856. This chair he still fills, after an unbroken term of twenty-six years.

EVANGELINUS APOSTOLIDES SOPHOCLES, LL. D., was born in 1807 at Tzangarada, ten miles southeast of Mount Pelion, Greece, and for several years resided in the Convent of Mount Sinai. He emigrated to the United States under the patronage of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and entered Amherst College in 1829; but did not take a degree. After leaving college he applied himself to teaching, and in 1845 was appointed Greek Tutor at Harvard. On account of ill-health, however, he retained this office but six months. In 1847 he was reappointed Tutor, and held that position for twelve years. In 1849 he visited Greece, and on his return the next year began his Greek Dictionary. He became Assistant Professor in 1859, and in 1860 was made University Professor of Ancient, Byzantine, and Modern Greek. The same year he again visited Greece to collect materials for his Greek Dictionary of the Roman and Byzantine periods. This great work is a monument to the extraordinary diligence of Professor Sophocles, who has also published several minor text-books of Ancient and Modern Greek. For several years Professor Sophocles has given but little time to college work, being a most laborious student and absorbed in the preparation of the second volume of his Dictionary. His secluded habits have made his room, Holworthy 3, a mysterious sanctuary, the venerable occupant of which displays the air of a hero scarred in the service of Minerva.

EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR, LL. D., was born at Concord, Feb. 21, 1816. He graduated at Harvard in 1835, studied law in Cambridge, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Nine years later he became a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he resigned in 1855, and began again to practise law in Boston. In 1857 he was elected a Fellow of Harvard College, and acted as such until 1868, when he was made an Overseer. In the same year he was honored with the title of LL. D., and in the next year was chosen Attorney-General under

President Grant's administration. Judge Hoar was an Overseer also in the year 1857–58, was judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts from 1859 to 1869, and was elected Representative to Congress from the seventh district of this State in 1872.

HENRY JACOB BIGELOW, A. M., M. D., was born in Boston, March 11, 1818. He graduated at Harvard in 1837, studied medicine at the Harvard school and in Europe, and in 1846 was appointed surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1849 he became Professor of Surgery in the Medical School, and continues to hold this chair, together with his office as surgeon to the hospital. Dr. Bigelow, in November, 1846, made the original announcement of the discovery of modern anæsthesia.

HENRY LAWRENCE EUSTIS, A. M., was born Feb. 1, 1819, at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor; entered Harvard in 1834; received a *detur*, Junior and Senior Exhibition parts, a mathematical part, and an oration at Commencement; was a member of the Institute of 1770, the I. O. H., the Pierian Sodality, the Hasty Pudding, the Α Δ Φ, and the Φ Β Κ, and took his bachelor's degree in 1838 at the age of nineteen. He then went to West Point, graduated there in 1842, and served the government as Engineer and Professor until 1849; when he was appointed Professor of Engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School. Professor Eustis served his country during the Rebellion in 1862–64, and then resumed his duties as Professor and Dean of the Scientific Faculty.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, D. C. L., LL. D., was born at Cambridge, Feb. 22, 1819. He graduated with the Class of 1838, and studied law; soon, however, devoting himself to literature. His first volume of poems was published in 1841. He has held since 1855 the Smith Professorship of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures, and the Professorship of Belles-Lettres. The degree of D. C. L. he received from Oxford, and that of LL. D. from Cambridge University. Professor Lowell, like Dr. Holmes, owes his world-wide reputation to his literary genius, in the light of which his work at the University is partially forgotten. His career as Minister to the Court of St. James reflects honor on his country, his College, and himself.

FRANCIS JAMES CHILD, PH. D., was born in Boston, Feb. 1, 1825. Graduating at Harvard in 1846, he remained three years at the College as tutor. In 1849 he went to Europe to recruit his health, and this object accomplished, entered the University of Göttingen. Returning in 1851 to Cambridge he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, which title was in 1876 changed to that of Professor of English. Professor Child is an acknowledged authority on English literature and the philology of the English language, has written somewhat on these subjects, and is still an industrious student and teacher, a man whose deep scholarship is an honor and a credit to the University.

GEORGE MARTIN LANE, PH. D., was born at Charlestown, Dec. 24, 1823, graduated at Harvard in 1846, was temporary Instructor in Latin for one year after graduation, and then went to Europe and studied four years, taking his Ph. D. in 1851. He was at once appointed University Professor of the Latin language, and continued to hold that chair until he was appointed to the Pope Professorship in 1869. Professor Lane is learned in all that belongs to ancient Latin, and his theories of Latin inscription and pronunciation of the classical period are well known to all Latin scholars.

EZRA ABBOT, D. D., LL. D., was born in Jackson, Maine, April 28, 1819. He was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1840. After teaching a few years he came in 1847 to Cambridge to live. In 1856 he succeeded Mr. Sibley as Assistant Librarian, with exclusive charge of the cataloguing and classification, and continued in the Library until, in 1872, he received the Bussey Professorship of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation, in the Divinity School. Dr. Abbot's essays in bibliography, and especially his works on Biblical criticism, are the fruits of long study and sound scholarship. As an authority on the Greek text of the New Testament he stands second to no one now living. His University degrees are A. M. Harvard 1861, LL. D. Yale 1869, and S. T. D. Harvard 1872.

JOSIAH PARSONS COOKE, A. M., was born in Boston, Oct. 12, 1827. He graduated from Harvard in 1848, spent a year in Europe, was tutor in 1849, and in 1850 became Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy. Professor Cooke is an enthusiastic scientist, a devoted Christian, and a faithful teacher. His several text-books are unsurpassed for clearness and thoroughness, and his published lectures for interest and vivacity of narration.

WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN, PH. D., a direct descendant of Pilgrims of the Mayflower, was born at Concord, May 9, 1831. He took his degree of A. B. in 1851, went to Germany in 1853, and received his Ph. D. from Göttingen in 1855. Returning to Cambridge the following year, he was made Tutor in Greek, and kept his tutorship until he was appointed Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in 1860. Professor Goodwin is one of the few American scholars whose works possess a world-wide reputation, to which their brilliant scholarship fully entitles them. He has contributed, also, many papers to the *North American Review* and other periodicals, besides aiding by his writings the Philological Association and other scientific societies.

EPHRAIM WHITMAN GURNEY, A. B., was born in Boston, Feb. 18, 1829; and graduated at Harvard in 1852. He was a teacher in Boston until 1857. He then came to Harvard, where he was appointed Tutor in Latin, and continued until 1863, when he was made Assistant Professor. In 1867 he was made Assistant Professor of Philosophy, and in 1868 was transferred with the same rank to the department of History, of which he was made University Professor in 1869. Professor Gurney was Dean of the College Faculty from 1870 to 1875.

JAMES MILLS PEIRCE, A. M., the eldest son of the late Professor Benjamin Peirce, was born in Cambridge, May 1, 1834. Since his graduation in 1853 he has had almost unbroken connection with the University, being tutor and proctor from 1854 to 1861, Assistant Professor from that year until 1869, and University Professor from 1869 until the present time. He was at the Law School one year, 1853–54; and attended at the Divinity School three years, 1856–59. Professor Peirce, though not the heir of his father's genius, is a thorough and able mathematician; an active and interesting teacher; and controls to an extraordinary degree the esteem of his pupils, in this respect resembling his late revered parent.

THOMAS J. KIERNAN was born in Cambridge, was educated at the Cambridge High School, and in 1855 was employed by the Library. Mr. Sibley took a fancy to the lad, who was then seventeen years old; and by this gentleman's influence and advice, as well as by his own tact and energy, Mr. Kiernan has become one of those men of whom it is said, "We can't do without them." His position as assistant is both an arduous and a responsible one; and it is well filled by a man whose knowledge of every department of the Library is unsurpassed by that of any person in it.

The above are the names that have been printed in the University catalogues as "officers of instruction and government"; but there are two other lists that are also worthy of mention: one composed of those persons whose names appear in subordinate positions, and the other of those whose names never appear. The two lists comprise names of persons who, in a less conspicuous way, have devoted their lives to the service of the University. While most of them are unknown outside of Cambridge, they are most kindly remembered by graduates and students of the last quarter of a century.

EBENEZER FRANCIS was born in Beverly, Oct. 18, 1790. He became Superintendent of the College buildings in 1831, and resigned that position in 1854. When Mr. Francis was appointed Superintendent, Josiah Quincy was President, and the only buildings in the College Yard were Harvard, Hollis, Stoughton, Holworthy, University and Massachusetts Halls, Wadsworth House, and Holden Chapel. When he built his house on the corner of Kirkland Street and Francis Avenue, the only houses in the vicinity were the dwellings now occupied by Mrs. Nichols and Mrs. Whitman, and from the windows of his residence he could see that cynosure of all Boston boys, the dome of the State House. Mr. Francis, now in his ninety-first year, is a remarkable example of a vigorous old age. His recollections of the past are vivid, and his statements respecting the wonderful growth of Cambridge and of the University are very interesting.

AUSTIN KINGSLEY JONES was born in Brattleborough, Vermont, April 24, 1826. His connection with the University began in August, 1858, when he was appointed to the responsible position of College Janitor and Bellringer. Faithfully has he performed his duties: for, despite the hostile attacks which the bell over Harvard Hall has sustained from the elements and from the undergraduates of days gone by, it has always, with but one exception in twenty-three years, sounded forth punctually the hours of prayers, church, and recitations. This fact Mr. Jones will tell any one with pride in his voice, and, on mentioning his one mistake, will display a slightly quivering lip. Jones's autobiography would be very interesting, as recording the most fantastic and exciting incidents of student life. These incidents, as general guard of College property when undergraduates were less discreet than they are now, he has had abundant opportunity to notice.

ANDREW STILLMAN WAITT was born in Medford, Dec. 30, 1815. Coming to Cambridge at the age of fifteen, he learned the carpenter's trade of the then so-called "College Carpenter," serving his full time until twenty-one years of age. Then he passed through the successive grades of journeyman, foreman, and master builder, until, in March, 1854, the Corporation appointed him Superintendent of Buildings to the College, in which position he has the surveillance of all changes, repairs, and improvements made in the College buildings. Mr. Waitt has proved his efficiency by his long term of service; and if, being for his usefulness often sought by undergraduates, he is seldom to be found, his ubiquity is all due to his "always being in a hurry."

PATRICK MCKENNEY is probably known by name to but few of our readers. He was born in Ireland in 1826, and came to Cambridge in 1845, where he worked for Mr. Waitt, the Superintendent of Buildings, who was then engaged in carpentering. Mr. McKenney remained for several years in Waitt's employ; and was engaged by him in 1856 to work for the College, in the employ of which he has been, therefore, for the last twenty-five years.

FRANCIS PRINCE CLARY, the colored Janitor of Boylston Hall, was born in Chelsea in May, 1825. For several years he kept a clothing store in Boston; and in 1850 was employed by the College, at first in the basement of University Hall, as a help to Professor Josiah P. Cooke, under whose immediate direction he has been for upwards of thirty years. He is now Janitor of Boylston Hall, and assists the Professors of Chemistry. He has a "benefit" once a year, when he provides rooms and luncheon for the Class elections.

PAST AND PRESENT COLLEGE PERIODICALS.

BY CHARLES ALEXANDER NELSON.

ON July 14, 1810, appeared the first number of *The Harvard Lyceum*, a twenty-four page octavo pamphlet in a blue cover, with uncut edges. Edward Everett (1811) was one of the prime founders of the new journal, and was its most frequent contributor. The introduction, penned by him, says: "The design of the paper is to comprehend every department of our academical studies, and such additional topicks as attract the attention of every scholar. Among these the subject of American literature will receive our particular attention." Brave words of a young critic, whose future utterances were to stand among the brightest pages which constitute that literature. The *Lyceum* was edited by seven members of the Senior Class, and was published semi-monthly, at $3.00 a year. Edward Everett, N. L. Frothingham, Samuel Gilman, David Damon, H. H. Fuller, J. H. Farnham, and J. T. Cooper were the edi-

tors. The eighteenth and last number bears date March 9, 1811. The title-page of the bound volume reads as follows: —

"The Harvard Lyceum, published in 1810 and 1811.

> And he is gone, and we are going all;
> Like flowers we wither, and like leaves we fall.
>
> *Crabbe.*

Cambridge: published semi-monthly, by Hilliard & Metcalf, 1811."

During its brief existence it gave an earnest of the possibilities in the field of undergraduate journalism. Sixteen years later, in 1827, the editorial mantle of Everett, who the same year took his seat in the Board of Overseers, fell upon the broad shoulders of another to-be-distinguished son of Alma Mater, Cornelius Conway Felton (1827), who with two classmates, in February, 1827, started *The Harvard Register*, a periodical journal to be conducted by the members of Harvard University, "encouraged by the success which an experiment of the same kind had met with, some years before."

The Introduction and the able opening paper on the "Uses of Literary History" are both by Felton. In the former he says: "One object with us will be to put our readers in possession of such historical and other information respecting Harvard as it may be proper for us to communicate, and interesting for them to read." And again: "We are aware that those who in times past were engaged in a similar work counselled all posterity to avoid everything of the kind. We are aware, too, of the danger of attempting to follow in the high paths where genius has gone before. That we have not adopted their advice must not be imputed to a self-complacent idea that we are capable of rivalling our distinguished predecessors. We pretend to no such thing. We shall do as well as we can, and we hope to obtain, if our efforts deserve, the approbation of our readers."

The *Register* was published monthly as an octavo pamphlet of thirty-two pages. C. C. Felton, Wm. M. Rogers, and Seth Sweetser superintended the publication of the first seven numbers. In August, 1827, three members of the Class of 1828, Thomas Bayley Fox, Geo. S. Hillard, and J. C. Richmond, took charge of the editorial department, and, after issuing the ninth number, joined to themselves six other classmates, forming the "Polyglot Club," who conducted the magazine till its close, in February, 1828. George S. Hillard wrote the concluding address, which he closed with these words: "We lament, in common with all scholars, that spirit of literary indifference which has given a death-blow to far more ambitious projects than *The Harvard Register*."

The title-page of the bound volume reads: "The Harvard Register, 1827-28. 'I *won't* philosophize and *will* be read.' — BYRON. Cambridge: Published by Hilliard & Brown. Hilliard, Metcalf, & Co., Printers, 1828." Below the motto is a woodcut of University Hall as it then appeared, with a piazza in front and the kitchen yard in the rear.

In the marked copy of the *Register* before us, once the property of a member of the Class of 1830, we find pencilled the names of the following contributors, only a portion of the whole number: — C. C. Felton, Seth Sweetser, Marshall Tufts, Edmund Quincy, Chas. A. Farley, of the Class of 1827; Thos. B. Fox, Ed. H. Hedge, Geo. S. Hillard, C. C. Emerson, J. C. Richmond, Wm. G. Swett, C. F. Barnard, R. C. Winthrop, and J. J. Gilchrist, of the Class of 1828; James Freeman Clarke and Benj. R. Curtis, of the Class of 1829; and John O. Sargent, of the Class of 1830. Matthew Baker and S. M. E. Kittle, names not appearing in the Triennial, are also given. From another authority, which varies from the one named in attributing the poem "Vacation" to Felton instead of Hedge, "we find among its contributors the names of Rantoul, Hildreth, Lunt, and others of equal celebrity," in addition to some of those given above.

What Everett had been to the *Lyceum*, Felton was to the *Register*, and the numerous scholarly contributions from his graceful and fluent pen secured the success of this journal, as they would do honor to any of the higher periodicals of to-day.

Just two years after the issue of the closing number of the *Register* there appeared in the college sky a brilliant literary comet, *The Collegian*, the first number of which bears the date of February, 1830. The editorial staff consisted of five members: Charles Sherry (John Osborne Sargent, 1830), Geoffrey La Touche (Theodore William Snow, 1830), Luke Lockport (William H. Simmons, 1831), Frederick Airy (Robert Habersham, 1831), and Arthur Templeton (Frederick Wm. Brune, 1831).

The statement has been published that Oliver Wendell Holmes was the editor of *The Collegian*, but he had graduated the previous year, and in a kind note to which the writer is indebted for the interpretation of the above fancy names, the Doctor says: "Francis Hock was, I think, the imaginary editor; the real manager being Charles Sherry, — J. O. Sargent. I had nothing to do with editing the *Collegian*, and never attended an editors' meeting." To which he adds: "There is one piece attributed, I have no doubt correctly, to *Motley*, — 'An After-dinner Vision,' page 188. He may have written others, but I do not know that he did. I think there may be some verses of his somewhere among the contributions, — I am not sure."

Though not an editor, Holmes's poetical contributions, more than a score in number, were the very life of the new journal. Here first were published "The Spectre Pig," "The Dorchester Giant," and in the July number the aptly named button-bursting verses, "The Height of the Ridiculous." This

stanza, the fifth, is omitted from the poem in later editions : — .

> "He laughed, — your footmen always laugh
> When masters make a pun;
> And well he might : I 've tried enough,
> And never made but one."

The light of *The Collegian* went out with the Class of 1830. To Holmes is attributed "The Tail-Piece," a poetical *finale* in nine stanzas, in his usual felicitous style.[1]

The title-page reads as follows : "The Collegian, in six numbers. Cambridge : Published by Hilliard & Brown. 1830." [6 + 290 pp. 8vo.]

After an interval of four years, in September, 1834, appeared No. 1 of the *Harvardiana*. An interesting account of the circumstances which led to its establishment is given in an article (*Harvardiana*, Vol. III. p. 312) entitled "A few Pages of our own History." From this it appears that the conception of the magazine was due to the Class of 1837, assembled in their Freshman year, as "The Irving Club," at No. 9, Stoughton. But the then Juniors (Class of 1835) subsequently insisting upon their prerogatives, it was agreed that the management and editorship of the magazine for the first year should be conceded to them. The second and third volumes, however, were edited by the Class of 1837. The remaining (fourth) volume was edited by the Class of 1838. Its cover was embellished with the same cut of University Hall that was used by *The Harvard Register* in 1827–8, and beneath it appeared the motto, "Juvenis tentat Achillei flectere arcum." On the cover of the second and following numbers "Achillei" was changed to "Ulyssei." This magazine had a career of four years. "A college periodical," says the Preface to Volume IV., "has survived its fourth year, and, wondering at itself, goes tumbling to its grave. It was but yesterday when it was announced as a 'bantling,' but already the hand of prerogative is upon it," and "we present to our readers the last volume, as it appears, of *Harvardiana*. . . . We regret that we cannot close the volume with our good wishes to our successors." Nathan Hale, Jr., Rufus King, Geo. W. Lippitt, James R. Lowell, and Chas. W. Scates (all of 1838) are the editors whose signatures are appended to this Preface. The title-page to each bound volume bore a different motto. That of the first was : —

> Fungar vice cotis, acutum
> Reddere quæ ferrum valet, exsors ipse secandi.
> *Horace.*

The second : —

> Nec primus, neque ultimus sit curriculo vitæ;
> "Medio tutissimus ibis."

The third : —

> *Hippolyta.* — This is the silliest stuff that ever I heard.
> *Theseus.* — The best in their kind are but shadows.
> *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

The fourth : —

> CUI BONO?
>
> If thou be a severe, sour-complexioned man, then I here disallow thee to be a competent judge. — *Izaak Walton.*

Its record stands : "Harvardiana, Vols. I.–IV. . . . Cambridge : Published by John Owen, Cambridge, 1834–1838." Among its more prominent editors and contributors were J. R. Lowell, John Weiss, J. F. Tuckerman, Samuel T. Hildreth, Charles Hayward, Charles T. Russell, David G. Haskins, Jones Very, George W. Minns, John Donaldson, Horatio E. Hale, N. Hale, Jr., Nathaniel Holmes, James Richardson, C. S. Wheeler, and Thomas Dawes. The editors of the first volume were, C. C. Shackford, A. C. Spooner, and J. H. Eliot; of the second, Robert Bartlett, G. W. Minns, and E. J. Morris; and of the third, H. E. Hale, Charles Hayward, and S. T. Hildreth.

Four College generations come and go before another attempt is made to establish a periodical at the University. In November, 1854, Franklin B. Sanborn, Charles A. Chase, Phillips Brooks, of the Class of 1855, and John J. Jacobsen, J. B. Greenough, and Edward T. Fisher, of the Class of 1856, announce their purpose to publish *The Harvard Magazine*. The first number was issued in December, 1854, and with varying prosperity *The Harvard Magazine* was continued until it attained the age of ten years. Its plain record stands thus : "The Harvard Magazine, Vols. I.–X., Cambridge, John Bartlett, Bookseller to the University. 1854. — Sever & Francis. 1864."

Like its predecessors, *The Harvard Magazine* had among its editors men who have taken and maintained high positions in the world of letters. Class after class put some of their best men into the editorial chair, and most of its contributions are of a high order of literary excellence.

The Harvard Magazine was the longest-lived and the last of the periodicals that have been published in magazine form by the students.

The College literary monthly magazine has now had its day. The modern spirit of the times demands a lighter pabulum served more frequently;

[1] In one stanza, invoking a critic of the day, he says : —

> "The fire is out, — the incense all has fled, —
> And will thy gentle heart refuse to grieve?
> Forget the horrors of the cap-crowned head,
> The fatal symbol on a student's sleeve,
> Think that a boy may grow if he is fed,
> And stroke us softly as we take our leave;
> Say we were clever, knowing, smart, or wise,
> But do say something, if you d—n our eyes."

The closing stanza reads as follows : —

> "Peace with you all! The summer sun will rise
> Not less resplendent that we are no more,
> The evening stars will gird the arching skies,
> The winds will murmur, and the waters roar.
> One faded ray is lost to mortal eyes,
> One wave is broken on the silent shore, —
> One whisper rises from the weeping spray :
> Farewell, dear readers! — and be sure to pay."

something that shall neither exhaust mental effort in its production, nor tax mental power in digestion.

Therefore, after the expiration of less than two years, on January 23, 1866, John G. Curtis, A. K. Fiske, and T. S. Perry (all of 1866), and Chas. S. Gage, Will. G. Peckham, and J. L. Sanborn (all of 1867), issued the Prospectus of *The Collegian*, to be published once a fortnight, to be a sheet of sixteen pages octavo, devoted to College literature, news, and interests. The first number appeared, March 9, 1866, with the motto, "Dulce est periculum." It was disrespectful to its elders and betters with its first breath. Its Introduction opens with, "When that venerable and dyspeptic institution, *The Harvard Magazine*, sank into a premature grave, few were surprised and fewer disappointed; and yet all felt that there must be sufficient literary talent among the undergraduates, and willingness enough to employ it, to support a sheet of moderate dimensions and of the right character." Unlike the brilliant elder *Collegian*, this one flashed like a shooting star, and — was gone. Only three numbers had been issued, the last dated April 6, when its editors were summoned, and informed that their publication must be discontinued.

Phœnix-like, *The Advocate* rose from its ashes, May 11, following, with the motto "Veritas nihil veretur"; and on the title-page to the first bound volume it repeats the motto of *The Collegian*, "Dulce est periculum." With a spirit perhaps not of defiance, but certainly of independence, the editors of *The Advocate* give several reasons why *The Collegian* was stopped, pronouncing them "lumps of wisdom." "What we do propose," they say, "is to publish a paper in spite of the fate of our lamented predecessor, and regardless of the seven lumps of wisdom."

The first volume contained seven numbers, the second and succeeding volumes ten numbers each. The Prospectus of the second volume, dated September 21, 1866, says: "Relying on the justice of our cause, we made our attempt, for we knew full well that in so doing we placed ourselves at the mercy of the College Faculty in one way, and at the mercy of the students in another. As it was, the first treated us with clemency, and the last with liberality, and the paper was supported." With the seventh volume the title was extended to *The Harvard Advocate*, which is still retained. September 22, 1869, and several times in subsequent years, the editors gave from their surplus funds $200 to the College Library, in addition to reducing the price of their paper from $1.75 to $1.25 per volume.

In its issue of December 20, 1872, *The Advocate* pronounced the contributions offered from the Sophomore Class "singularly meaningless, to say nothing worse," and expressed a doubt whether to choose its six new editors from that Class or from the Freshmen. This intensified a feeling that had for some time been growing in College circles, that there was room for another paper, and on January 24, 1873, the first number of *The Magenta* appeared, edited by members of the classes of 1874 and 1875. *The Advocate*, it says, "does not cover the whole ground," and that paper, in welcoming the new journal, said: "The announced board of editors contains several well known from their work in the literary societies, and, as a whole, represents a side of College opinion to which *The Advocate*, perhaps, has not done justice." For a motto the editors selected, "I won't philosophize, I will be read," — a motto that had already done good service for *The Harvard Register* forty-six years before.

It is a singular coincidence that the editors of the *Harvardiana*, wittingly or unwittingly, used on the cover of their magazine the identical engraving of University Hall which adorned the title-page of *The Harvard Register*, showing the building as it appeared in 1827. It is also worthy of note that the first number of the present HARVARD REGISTER had been announced more than a month before its editor was aware of the existence of the earlier journal of the same name.

With the issue for May 21, 1875, the name *Magenta* was changed to *Crimson*, to agree with the College color. The publication of *The Crimson* is still continued, and the friendly relations established at the beginning with the sister paper, *The Advocate*, have been, and are still maintained.

The change in the character of the College periodicals, from the magazine to the newspaper, has not proved beneficial to the literary training of contributors. A writer in the closing number of *The Harvard Magazine* well says: "There is no denying the fact, that the ready man is he who has written much and thought deep. It is practice that makes perfect, and success in writing depends far more than we are apt to think on long-continued exertion and constant trial."

The contributor to the magazine was put upon his mettle to write the best essay or criticism in his power. The record is a noble one, and Alma Mater has no cause to blush at the literary work done by her sons in college and out of college. The province of the college newspaper is too circumscribed for the literary man; it may preserve a faithful record of the minute details and the gossip of college life, and of its athletic sports and pastimes, but it takes from the literary men their best school for training.

"Intolerably dull," *The Courant* said of the *Yale Lit.*, and, "venerable and dyspeptic" the ill-starred *Collegian* pronounced the *Harvard Magazine;* but the critic who fifty years hence shall outline the history of journalism at Harvard will point to the *Harvard Magazine*, as we do now to its predecessors, as the training-school of some of the best writers in the American literature of the last half of the nineteenth century.

On February 10, 1876, an entirely new and novel

venture in the field of college journalism was made by members of the Classes of 1876, 1877, and 1878, in issuing the initial number of *The Harvard Lampoon*, a humorous and satirical illustrated paper, which continued to make its appearance fortnightly during each college year, till June 25, 1880, making in all nine volumes. The illustrations were made by the heliotype process, and many of them would do credit to *Punch*. The great hit of the early volumes was the series of drawings by F. G. Attwood (*f.* 1878), illustrative of "Ye Manners and Customs of ye Harvard Studente," which has since been published as a unique volume. This series was followed by "Manners and Customs of ye Bostonian," by the same artist. "The Wallflowers," and "The Little Tin Gods-on-Wheels," two admirable society tragedies, by Robert Grant (1873), appeared in the fourth volume. Among other successful artists who have contributed to its pages we note J. T. Coolidge (1879), C. A. Coolidge (1881), and F. S. Sturgis (1875). In Vols. VIII. and IX. was published "Rollo's Journey to Cambridge," by J. T. Wheelwright (1876) and F. J. Stimson (1876), illustrated by F. G. Attwood (*f.* 1878).

The publication of *The Harvard Lampoon* as an undergraduate periodical was resumed, March 1, 1881, with good prospects of far greater success.

On December 9, 1879, the last new thing in college journalism was started, *The Harvard Daily Echo*, which, as a daily newspaper, has proved a success. The undertaking was attended with some risk, but in a university like Harvard there is matter enough of daily interest to students in its many departments to supply the columns of a daily journal, *hinc illa Echo*. The first volume contained sixty numbers, the second ninety-two. The names of the editors of the first and second volumes were withheld from the public for prudential reasons. *The Echo* is ably conducted, and has become a necessity of college life. It has the largest total issue of copies during the year of any college paper in existence, over 130,000 having been circulated during the past year.

SEVEN HARVARD NONAGENARIANS.

THE SEVEN OLDEST GRADUATES NOW LIVING.

THERE are but twelve persons who graduated before the year 1813 whose names are not starred in the Quinquennial. Six of them are known to be living, and one is supposed to be, and below will be found brief sketches of their lives, furnished by some of their intimate acquaintances. They are all nonagenarians, and although these sketches are necessarily mere outlines, they will serve to show that longevity and culture are not antagonistic.

JOSEPH HEAD (1804),

the oldest graduate now living, was born in Boston, August 20, 1785. His father, Joseph Head, was a wealthy merchant of Boston. His mother was Elizabeth Frazier. He received his academic education in Billerica, and under the tuition of Ebenezer Pemberton, and entered Harvard as a Freshman in 1800, graduating in the Class of 1804, of which he is the only survivor. He delivered a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on short notice, in 1809. He became a member of the Governor's escort, the Independent Cadets, in 1806, and continued in that company until 1810, when he joined the cavalry company called the Boston Hussars, and was an active member of the organization until it disbanded.

He married Anna Frances Barnett, in 1816, by whom he had eight children, three sons and five daughters. His youngest son, Penrose Barnett Head, gave his life for the Union in 1863, on the field of Chancellorsville. Three only of his children are now living. His wife died in 1856, since which time he has made his home chiefly with his eldest living daughter, Mrs. Charlotte L. Rhees, the wife of Dr. M. J. Rhees, of Wheeling, West Va.

Mr. Head has always been a great reader; and even now, when his strength permits, reads the newspapers and monthly periodicals with interest. He has always enjoyed robust health until within four years. The infirmities of his great age have shown themselves more decidedly since 1877, and slight occasional attacks of illness have helped to reduce his strength so that he is now most of the time entirely dependent upon the loving care of his daughter. His memory for events long in the past was always remarkable; but within a year it has failed very much for remote as well as recent occurrences. Always a man of leisure, he has enjoyed walking in the country, and visiting friends; and even in his eighty-ninth year he made a journey entirely alone from Boston to Philadelphia, walking many miles during the trip.

He has taken a proper interest in politics throughout his life, and has voted at every Presidential election from Madison to Hayes. He was at first a Federalist, afterward a Whig, and at last a Republican. In October, 1880, he cast a Republican vote for State and municipal officers in Wheeling; but was too ill in November to vote for Mr. Garfield. His opinions of public men were very

decided, and did not at all agree with those of the majority in some notable instances. For example, he has been heard to express his disapproval of, and contempt for, Thomas Jefferson in the most forcible terms; and his opinion of Henry Clay was scarcely more flattering.

He has always been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was first a communicant in Trinity Church in Boston, where he resided previously to 1839. After that time he lived for many years in Mount Holly, N. J., before removing to Wheeling, W. Va. On Aug. 20, next, he will complete his ninety-sixth year.

WILLIAM THOMAS (1807)

was born in Plymouth, Mass., on the 15th of March, 1789. His parents were Joshua Thomas and Isabella Stevenson. He entered Harvard College when he was fourteen years of age, having been fitted by the Rev. David Gurney (1785), of North Middleborough. The sum paid for tuition and board was nine shillings per week. After graduating, he studied law with his father, who was Judge of Probate of Plymouth County for many years. He was one of the originators of the *Old Colony Memorial*, and edited the paper during its earliest years. He was a member of the Legislature in 1835, and was a member of the Committee for the Revision of the Laws, which committee remained in session during the recess of the Legislature. His wife, Sarah Warren, daughter of John and Nancy Sever, of Kingston, died in 1871. His only child, a daughter, died in 1855, leaving a son and two daughters. The daughters have always resided with Mr. Thomas, and constitute his family.

Mr. Thomas is the oldest male inhabitant of Plymouth. He is spoken of as "a very intelligent old gentleman, in full possession of his faculties, and remembers events that happened at the beginning of this century," and as one "whose recollections take us a long way back, and who, clasping hands with two others,[1] together span the more than two and a half centuries that have elapsed since the Pilgrims first set foot on Plymouth Rock."

WILLIAM PERRY (1811)

was born at Norton, Mass., Dec. 20, 1788. He is a lineal descendant of Anthony Perry, one of the first settlers of Rehoboth. His parents were Nathan and Phœbe (Braman) Perry. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, but his tastes lay in other directions, and, after some preparatory studies, he entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1807. He was not satisfied with the institution, and a year later entered Harvard. On his way home he descended the Hudson River, from Albany to Esopus, on the *Kate of Clermont*, Robert Fulton's first steamer, and on the first trip made by the boat after its completion, Mr. Fulton being on board to direct its movements.

After his graduation in 1811 he pursued the study of medicine successively with Dr. James Thacher, of Plymouth, and Drs. John Gorham (1801) and John Warren (1774), of Boston, attending lectures also at the Harvard Medical School, whence he graduated in 1814. In that year, on Dr. Warren's recommendation, he went to Exeter, N. H., where he has since remained. He has had a very extensive practice and gained special reputation in surgery and in the analysis of insanity. Although retired from general practice for some years past, his services have latterly been frequently called for both as a surgeon and expert witness. It may be mentioned as proof of his skill in old age that in 1875, when in his eighty-seventh year, he thrice operated successfully for strangulated hernia, and that only a few weeks ago, at the age of ninety-two, he performed a fourth operation of the kind. He has likewise been employed in other medical and surgical cases since completing his ninetieth year. He is still in full possession of sight and hearing. His mental faculties are active, and he enjoys a fair state of bodily health. He married, in 1818, Abigail, daughter of the Hon. Nathaniel Gilman, of Exeter. Two of his sons were graduates of Harvard, Nathaniel Gilman Perry (1846) and John Taylor Perry (1852), — the latter having been on the editorial staff of the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette* for the past twenty-three years. Dr. Perry's son, William G. Perry, is the successor to his father's extensive practice.

WILLIAM R SEVER (1811)

was born at Kingston, May 30, 1791. He was the son of John Sever (1787), grandson of William Sever (1745), and great-grandson of the Rev. Nicholas Sever (1701). His mother was Nancy Russell, whose sister, Jane Russell, married his uncle, James Sever (1781). His youngest brother was Winslow Warren (1818), and his only sister, Sarah Warren, was the wife of William Thomas, of Plymouth, now the sole survivor of the Class of 1807. He is a lineal descendant of both Edward Winslow and Richard Warren of the Mayflower.

William R Sever was fitted for College by the Rev. John Allyn (1785), of Duxbury; entered college in 1808; graduated in 1811; studied law with Joshua Thomas (1772), in Plymouth, and was admitted to the bar in 1814. He settled in Kingston, and practised law in that town for several years, until ill-health compelled him to relinquish the profession. In 1834 he went to live in Plymouth. In 1838 he

[1] When Mr. Thomas was eleven years old he called on "Grandfather [Ebenezer] Cobb" who lived one hundred and seven years, eight months and six days, in three centuries, from 1694–1801. Mr. Cobb, when ten years old, saw the funeral of Peregrine White, the first white child known to be born in America, who "was born on the Mayflower, in Cape Cod Harbor, a few days before the Pilgrims disembarked. These three lives, therefore, take us back to the landing of the Pilgrims, or over the whole period of American history."

was chosen Treasurer of the County of Plymouth, an office which he held until 1876, when he resigned, at the age of eighty-five, although urged to retain it. The general feeling of the community upon his retirement was fitly expressed by the *Old Colony Memorial* in June, 1876: — "To those who have known with what reluctance Mr. William R Sever has continued, during the last few months, to perform the duties of County Treasurer, his resignation, which took effect on the first day of the present month, was not a surprise. We cannot, however, permit one who has held so responsible a post for so long a period to divest himself of the robes of office without bearing ready testimony in behalf of a community, which we in part represent, to the courtesy, devotion, and fidelity which have characterized his thirty-eight years of public service. He will carry with him into retirement the best wishes of a large constituency for a peaceful close of a long and useful life, and the happy possession of

> 'that which should accompany old age,
> As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends.'"

He was never married. At the age of ninety he is still living, in Plymouth, "a calm, sequestered life."

EDWARD REYNOLDS (1811),

second child and eldest son of Edward and Deborah (Belcher) Reynolds, was born in Boston, Feb. 28, 1793. He comes of old Boston stock, Robert Reynolds, his earliest New England ancestor, having been freeman and member of the Artillery Company in 1634.

Edward Reynolds was admitted to College from the Boston Latin School in 1807, and graduated in the Class of 1811. After passing a few months in his father's counting-room, he entered upon the study of medicine, pursued it for nearly three years with Dr. John Collins Warren (1797), and then enjoyed for three other years the rare privilege of following in London and Paris the teaching of the great Abernethy, of Sir Astley Cooper, William Lawrence, Dupuytren, and Bichat. While in London he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Returning to Boston in 1818, he engaged in the practice of his profession, and soon began an extended course of lectures in surgery. These lectures, delivered in State Street, and attended by a large number of medical men, were continued for six years, and constitute, it is believed, the earliest formal instruction in surgery in this part of the country. In 1825 Bowdoin College, and also Brown University, conferred upon Dr. Reynolds their degrees of Doctor of Medicine. He originated, in conjunction with Drs. Jacob Bigelow (1806), David H. Storer (*m.* 1825), and Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829), the Tremont Medical School, and for many years conducted its surgical teaching. The important influence which this School exerted upon the progress of medical education in this community is well known to the profession. He also early established, with the valuable co-operation of Dr. John Jeffries (1815), the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, now grown to the highest rank as a public charity, and to widely extended usefulness, and remained during a long term of years its leading surgeon. In the year 1837–38, during the absence of Dr. Warren in Europe, Dr. Reynolds performed by appointment of the University the duties of the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, delivering the customary lectures at the Medical School, and also the course on Physiology before the Seniors in Holden Chapel. Dr. Reynolds continued till advanced years the active exercise of his calling, and he still lives in the city of his birth, erect in figure, in excellent health, and mindful of those interests in the service of which his life has been spent. Dr. Reynolds married first, in 1821, Adeline Ellen Pratt, daughter of William Pratt, of Liverpool, England. Mrs. Reynolds and an infant son died in the following year. In 1825 Dr. Reynolds was married to Margaret Wendell, daughter of John Phillips, of Boston. He has one son, John Phillips Reynolds (1845), a well-known Boston physician, and four surviving daughters.

BENJAMIN ASPINWALL WHITE (1811)

after leaving College, studied medicine in Philadelphia, Penn., removed to a Southern State (Georgia or Florida ?), married a lady of Southern birth, and acquired by marriage a plantation. Many years after, in middle life, he came to Boston, for the purpose of renewing the associations of college life, and of meeting again old college friends. Cordially welcomed by his surviving classmates, he remained for some days in Boston and its neighborhood. Since that time no intelligence has been received from him, and doubts are entertained by the other survivors of his Class whether he is still living.

JOHN BULFINCH (1812)

was born in Boston in 1791. His parents removed to Lynn when he was quite young. There he was fitted for Harvard, and entered at the age of seventeen. After graduation, he studied law in Warren, Me., with Col. Samuel Thatcher (1793), a Representative in Congress from the District of Maine. In 1814 he took charge of the Belfast Academy, where he taught one year; then went to Union, Me, and opened a law office. There he remained till 1823, when he removed to Waldoborough, Me., where he has ever since practised his profession. In 1825 he married Sophronia W. Pike [died in 1859], of Camden, Me. They had seven children, five of whom are living. Mr. Bulfinch enjoys very good health, although his hearing is somewhat impaired; for many years sickness has not confined him to the house for a single day, and now, in his ninety-first year, he is able to take care of himself.

GRADUATES WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR NINETIETH YEAR.

COMPILED BY GEORGE HENRY WHITMAN.

Class.	Name.	Died.		Age.
1677	*Thomas Cheever*[1]	1749	Chelsea	91
1698	Oxenbridge Thacher	1772	Milton	91
1700	*John Barnard*	1770		88
1701	*Israel Loring*	1772	Sudbury	90
1702	Samson Sheafe	1772	Newcastle, N. H.	90
1702	*John Fiske*	1773	Killingly, Ct.	89
1706	*Nathaniel Fisher*	1777	Dighton	90
1707	Stephen Jaques	1779	Cape Cod	93
1709	Benjamin Prescott	1777	Danvers	89
1710	*Joseph Adams*	1783	Newington, N. H.	93
1712	*Nathaniel Appleton*	1784	Cambridge	90
1712	*Andrew Gardner*		Bath, N. H.	89?
1712	John Nutting	1790	Salem	97
1714	*Ebenezer Gay*	1787	Hingham	92
1720	*Thomas Smith*	1795	Portland, Me.	93
1721	Nathan Bucknam	1795	Medway	91
1723	Stephen Greenleaf	1795	Boston	91
1724	*Samuel Allis*	1797	Somers, Ct.	92
1725	John Tyng	1797	Tyngsboro'	92
1725	*James Pike*	1792	Somersworth, N. H.	89
1725	Ebenezer Flagg	1796	Chester, N. H.	92
1726	*Atherton Wales*	1795	Marshfield	89?
1728	Thaddeus Mason	1802	Cambridge	95
1729	Joseph Lee	1802	Cambridge	93
1731	Samuel Niles	1804	Lebanon, Ct.	93
1732	*Joseph Gardner*	1806	Boston	92
1733	Joseph Cleverly	1802	Quincy	89?
1733	*Henry Cary*	1802	Rutland, Vt.	89?
1741	*Joseph Roberts*	1811	Weston	91
1741	Joseph Waldo	1816	Bristol, Eng.	94
1743	John Crocker	1815	Barnstable	92
1744	Peter Frye	1820	England	97
1745	*Nehemiah Porter*	1820	Ashfield	99–11–7
1746	Edward Aug. Holyoke	1829	Salem	100–7–18
1747	William Ellery	1820	Newport, R. I.	94
1747	John Erving	1816	Bath, Eng.	89?
1748	George Leonard	1819	Norton	90
1749	*Israel Chever*	1812	Nova Scotia	89
1753	*Peter Thacher Smith*	1826	Windham, Me.	90
1755	John Adams	1826	Washington, D. C.	90
1755	David Sewall	1825	Bath, Me.	90
1756	Nathaniel Lothrop	1828	Plymouth	93
1756	Henry Hill	1828	Boston	93
1757	Jedediah Parker	1826	Boston	89?
1759	*Paine Wingate*	1838	Stratham, N. H.	98
1760	Daniel Leonard	1829	Bermuda	89?
1762	George Partridge	1828	Duxbury	89
1762	Moses Gerrish	1830	Grand Menan	89?
1763	Samson Salter Blowers	1842	Halifax, N. S.	100–7–15
1763	*Samuel Perley*	1831	Seabrook, N. H.	89
1764	*Nehemiah Ordway*	1836	Raymond, N. H.	90
1764	*Rufus Wells*	1834	Whately	89
1765	Ezra Green	1847	Dover, N. H.	101–1–8
1767	Timothy Farrar[2]	1849	Hollis, N. H.	101–7–10
1768	*Nathaniel Porter*	1837	Conway, N. H.	89
1768	Gad Hitchcock	1836		89?
1770	Aaron Hutchinson	1843	Grafton	90
1770	*Abner Smith*	1843	Deerfield	95
1770	*Isaac Stone*	1837	Douglass	89
1771	William Vassal	1843	Tolness, Eng.	90
1771	Andrew Bradford	1837	Duxbury	90
1773	James Trecothick	1843	London, Eng.	90
1773	John Trumbull	1843	New York, N. Y.	89?
1774	William Jennison	1843	Boston	89?
1774	Laban Wheaton	1846	Norton	92
1775	Samuel Gay	1847	Fort Cumberland	89
1776	James Lovell	1850	Nova Scotia	92
1777	George Sparhawk	1847	Walpole, N. H.	89?
1778	Eleazer James	1843	Worcester	89
1778	*Zephaniah Willis*	1847	Kingston	89?
1781	Nathan Read	1849	Belfast	89?
1782	John Welles	1855	Boston	90
1782	Samuel Payson	1851		89?
1783	Asa Andrews	1856	Ipswich	93
1785	*Thaddeus Fiske*	1855	Charlestown	93
1786	*Jacob Norton*	1858	Billerica	93
1786	*Henry Lincoln*	1857	Hingham	91
1787	*Abiel Abbot*	1859	West Cambridge	93
1789	*Aaron Green*	1853	Andover	89
1790	Josiah Quincy	1872	Quincy	92
1791	John Walton	1862	Pepperell	92
1792	Jacob Wyeth	1857	Cambridge	92
1792	John Locke	1855	Ashby, N. H.	91
1793	Samuel Thatcher	1872	Bangor, Me.	96
1795	*Caleb Bradley*	1861	Westbrook, Me.	89
1796	James Jackson	1867	Boston	89
1796	*James Kendall*	1859	Plymouth	89
1797	Horace Binney	1875	Philadelphia, Pa.	95
1797	Samuel Farrar	1864	Andover	89
1797	Thomas Jewett	1866	Georgetown	90
1799	*Humphrey Moore*	1871	Milford, N. H.	92
1799	Samuel Dunn Parker	1873	Boston	91
1799	Willard Hall	1875	Delaware	93
1802	William Minot	1873	Boston	89
1804	Thomas Aspinwall	1876	Boston	90
1804	William Freeman	1879	Cherryfield, Me.	95
1804	Joseph Head			
1805	Isaac Sparhawk Gardner			89?
1805	Jacob Sheafe Smith	1880	Gorham, Me.	94
1805	John Perkins Lord	1877	South Berwick, Me.	92
1806	Jacob Bigelow	1879	Boston	91
1806	*Ephraim Abbot*	1870	Westford	90
1806	*Thomas Tracy*	1872	Newburyport	91
1806	George Williams Lyman	1880	Waltham	94
1807	William Thomas			
1808	Ebenezer Alden	1881	Randolph	92–10
1808	Walter Channing	1876	Boston	90
1808	Richard Henry Dana	1879	Cambridge	91
1810	Nathaniel Deering	1881	Portland, Me.	89
1811	William Perry			
1811	William R Sever			
1811	Benjamin Aspinwall White			
1812	John Bulfinch			
1814	*Ebenezer Gay*			
1817	Penuel Corbett	1878	Jerseyville, Ill.	89
1818	*Ebenezer Newhall*	1878	Cambridge	89

† Doubtful.

Salem Gazette makes J. Tyng 94. Savage makes Joshua Hobart (1650) 88, an age frequently reached, and a turning-point probably.

[1] Italicized names indicate ordained clergymen.

[2] Perhaps *N. Dudley* 94, and 1768 I. Knowles, 90.

Of the one hundred and seventeen on the above roll seven or eight are doubtful, and about as many others should probably take their places, — the roll being, therefore, approximately correct in the total. It will be noticed that there were only two nonagenarians prior to the Class of 1700.

THE CLASS "FIRST SCHOLAR" FROM 1777 TO 1881.[1]

Class.	Name.	Residence while at College.[2]	Age at Graduation.[3]	Profession.	Age at Death.[3]
1777	Rufus King	Newburyport	22	Lawyer	72
1778	Thomas Dwight	Springfield	19	Lawyer	60
1779	Charles Storer	Boston	18		68
1780	David Leonard Barnes	Scituate	20	Lawyer	52
1781	Samuel Dexter	Boston	20	Lawyer	55
1782	John Dawson	Virginia	21	Statesman	53
1783	Harrison Gray Otis	Boston	17	Lawyer	83
1784	William Stedman	Newburyport	21	Lawyer	68
1785	*Henry Ware*	Sherburne	2–	Clergyman	81
1786	Joseph Blake	Boston	19	Lawyer	35
1787	Nathaniel Freeman	Sandwich	21	Lawyer	34
1788	Benjamin Abbot	Exeter, N. H.	16	Teacher	87
1789	Thomas Woodbridge Hooper	Newbury	18	Navy	45
1790	Josiah Quincy	Boston	18	Lawyer	92
1791	Henry Dana Ward	Shrewsbury	23	Lawyer	49
1792	*John Snelling Paphin*	Boston	21	Professor	81
1793	Charles Jackson	Newburyport	18	Lawyer	80
1794	Joseph Perkins	Ipswich	22	Lawyer	31
1795	*Theodore Dehon*	Boston	19	Clergyman	41
1796	*Leonard Woods*	Princeton	2–	Clergyman	80
1797	Daniel Appleton White	Methuen	21	Lawyer	84
1798	*William Ellery Channing*	Newport, R. I.	17	Clergyman	62
1799	Luther Richardson	Woburn	15	Lawyer	27
1800	*Joshua Bates*	Cohasset	23	Clergyman	77
1801	Benjamin Peirce	Salem	23	Merchant	53
1802	*Ichabod Nichols*	Salem	18	Clergyman	74
1803	James Savage	Boston	19	Lawyer	88
1804	*Samuel Cooper Thacher*	Boston	19	Clergyman	32
1805	Ward Chipman	St. John, N. B.	18	Lawyer	64
1806	Alexander Hill Everett[4]	Boston	16	Lawyer	57
1807	Joseph Tufts	Charlestown	24	Lawyer	51
1808	*Ralph Sanger*	Bridgewater	22	Clergyman	73
1809	Samuel Bird	Stoughton	22		24
1810	Joseph Swasey Farley	Ipswich	20	(lost at sea)	20
1811	*Edward Everett*[4]	Boston	17	Clergyman	71
1812	Adam Lewis Bingaman	Natchez, Miss.	19	Planter	76
1813	*John Brazer*	Worcester	23	Clergyman	56
1814	Jonathan Porter	Medford	23	Lawyer	67
1815	William Augustus Warner	Hardwick	18	Lawyer	33–4
1816	William Howard Gardiner	Boston	19	Lawyer	
1817	Francis William Winthrop	Boston	17	Clergyman	19
1818	*John Fessenden*	Lexington	24	Clergyman	77
1819	John Falcon Steell	Baltimore, Md.	18	Lawyer	26
1820	*Ezra Stiles Gannett*	Cambridge	19	Clergyman	70[5]
1821	Robert Woodward Barnwell	Beaufort, S. C.	20	U. S. Senator	
1822	Edward Wigglesworth	Boston	18	Lawyer	71
1823	*George Ripley*	Greenfield	20	Editor	77
1824	Edward Bliss Emerson	Boston	19	Lawyer	29
1825	*Francis Cunningham*	Boston	19	Clergyman	61
1826	Timothy Walker	Wilmington	23	Lawyer	53
1827	Thomas Kemper Davis	Boston	19	Lawyer	45[6]
1828	George Stillman Hillard	Boston	20	Lawyer	70
1829	Charles Storer Storrow	Boston	20	Civil Engineer	
1830	Thomas Hopkinson	New Sharon, Me.	26	Lawyer	52
1831	Charles Eames	New Braintree	19	Lawyer	55
1832	James Augustus Dorr	Boston	20	Lawyer	35
1833	Francis Bowen	Boston	22	Professor	
1834	Thomas Cushing	Boston	20	Teacher	
1835	*Charles Chauncy Shackford*	Portsmouth, N. H.	19	Professor	
1836	Robert Bartlett	Plymouth	20	Tutor	27
1837	John Fenwick Eustis	Charleston, S. C.	19	Physician	27
1838	*Rufus Ellis*	Boston	19	Clergyman	
1839	Samuel Eliot	Boston	17	Teacher	
1840	John Benjamin Henck	Philadelphia, Penn.	24	Professor	
1841	Francis Edward Parker	Portsmouth, N. H.	20	Lawyer	
1842	Horace Appleton Haven	Portsmouth, N. H.	19	Student	21
1843	Horace Binney Sargent	Roxbury	22	Lawyer	
1844	Josiah Shattuck Hartwell	Littleton	21	Lawyer	
1845	Thomas Russell	Plymouth	20	Lawyer	
1846	Francis James Child	Boston	20	Professor	
1847	*John Marshall Marsters*	Hampton Falls, N. H.	19	Clerg. and Lawyer	
1848	Edwin Davenport	Charlestown	22	Teacher	
1849	Charles Francis Choate[1]	Salem	21	Lawyer	
1850	John Noble	Somersworth, N. H.	21	Lawyer	
1851	Samuel Greeley Clarke	Pittsfield, N. H.	24	Lawyer	
1852	William Gardner Choate[1]	Salem	24	Lawyer	
1853	Charles Carroll	Cambridge	20	Professor	
1854	Charles Russell Lowell[2]	Cambridge	19	Mechanic	29
1855	Francis Channing Barlow	Cambridge	20	Lawyer	
1855	Robert Treat Paine	Boston	19	Lawyer	
1856	David Pulsifer Kimball	Boston	23	Lawyer	
1857	Solomon Lincoln	Hingham	19	Lawyer	
1858	James Jackson Lowell[2]	Cambridge	21	Lawyer	25
1859	Francis Vergnies Balch	Jamaica Plain	20	Lawyer	
1860	*Henry George Spaulding*	Brattleborough, Vt.	23	Clergyman	
1861	Joseph Hetherington McDaniels	Lowell	20	Professor	
1862	John Elbridge Hudson	Lynn	23	Lawyer	
1863	Henry Newton Sheldon	Waterville, Me.	20	Lawyer	
1864	George Winslow Pierce	Boston	23	Lawyer	
1865	Charles Harrison Tweed	Taunton	20	Lawyer	
1866	James William Hawes	Chatham	22	Lawyer	
1867	George Vasmer Leverett	Charlestown	21	Lawyer	
1867	Joseph Leavitt Sanborn	Hampton Falls, N. H.	24	Teacher	29
1868	William Cowper Simmons	N. Wrentham	27	Professor	
1869	Robert Alder McLeod	Baltimore, Md.	25	Lawyer	34
1870	William Gardner Hale	Peterborough, N. H.	21	Professor	
1871	William Elwood Byerly	Orange, N. J.	21	Professor	
1872	Merton Spencer Keith	North Bridgewater	21	Teacher	
1873	Francis Hugh Foster	Springfield	22	Clergyman	
1874	*William Richmond*	Washington, D. C.	28	Clergyman	
1875	George Folger Canfield	New York, N. Y.	20	Lawyer	
1876	Edward Brown Lefavour	Beverly	21	Coast Survey.	
1877	Gerrit Smith Sykes	Mercer, Pa.	24	Private Tutor	
1878	Paul Shorey	Chicago, Ill.	21	Lawyer	
1879	Francis Joseph Swayze	Newton, N. J.	18	Lawyer	
1880	William King Richardson	Longwood	21	Student	
1881	Arthur Orcutt Jameson	East Medway	21		

1 Rank shown by Commencement parts. Prior to 1778 the names of the best scholars must be gathered from biographies or past renown, and not from the Theses or Questiones. Some of these are: Rufus King (1777), Phineas Wright (1772), John Loring Austin (1766), Thomas Palmer (1761), John Adams (1755), Samuel Locke (1755), and *Moses Hemmenway* (1755).

2 Residence while at College, or place of birth. 3 Age at graduation, and longevity in full years.

4 Brothers. 5 Killed by railroad collision, August 26, 1871. 6 Insane by a fall.

1 Brothers. 2 Brothers.

The fact that over half of these first scholars graduated at twenty or less is the highest encomium of the preparatory seminaries. — *George Henry Whitman.*

NECROLOGY OF THE OLDEST HARVARD GRADUATES.

BY GEORGE HENRY WHITMAN.

THE following table shows *the* "oldest living graduate" at every period since 1647.

Class.	Name.	Birth.	Death.	In	Age.	Ministry.
1647	*Comfort Starr*[1]	1624	1711	England	87	
1650	*Jeremiah Hobart*	1630, } England	1715, Nov. 6 (1717, Feb.)	Haddam, Ct.	85 or 7	
1650	*Joshua Hobart*	1628, }	1717, Feb. or April	Southhold, L. I.	88	
1656	*Increase Mather*	1639. June 21	1723, Aug. 23	Boston	84	62
1659	*Samuel Cheever*	1639, Sept. 22	1724, May 29	Ipswich	85	
1659	*Moses Noyes*	1643, Dec. 6	1726, Nov. 10 (1729)	Lyme, Ct.	83 or 5	60
1662	Ephraim Savage	1645, July	1731, Feb. 27	Boston	85	
1675	*Timothy Woodbridge*	1656, England	1732. April 30	Hartford, Ct.	76	46
1675	James Minot[2]	1633, Sept. 14	1735, Sept. 20	Concord	82+	
1675	*Samuel Andrew*	1655-6, Jan. 29	1738, Jan. 24	Milford, Ct.	82	52
1677	*Thomas Cheever*	1658, Aug. 23	1749, Dec. 27	Chelsea	91+	
1684	*Nehemiah Walter*	1663, Dec.	1750, Sept. 17	Roxbury	86+	60
1689	*John Hancock*	1671, March 1	1752, Dec. 5	Lexington	81+	54
1690	*John Newmarch*		1754, Jan 15	Kittery		36
1690	*Nathaniel Stone*	1667	1755. Feb.	Harwich	87+	
1691	*Timothy Edwards*	1669, May 14	1758. Jan. 27	East Windsor, Ct.	88	63
1693	Henry Flynt	1673-6	1760, Feb. 13	Cambridge	84+	
1694	*Salmon Treat*		1762, Jan. 6	Preston, Ct.	87+	45
1698	Oxenbridge Thacher	1681, May 17	1772, Oct. 29	Milton	91+	
1702	*John Fiske*[3]		1773	Killingly, Ct.	89	26
1706	*Nathaniel Fisher*	1686, April 5	1777	Dighton	90	
1707	Stephen Jaques	1683-6. Feb. 5-July 28	1779		93	
1710	*Joseph Adams*	1689-90, Jan. 1	1783, May 26	Newington, N. H.	93+	67
1712	*Nathaniel Appleton*	1693, Dec. 9	1784, Feb. 9	Cambridge	90	66
1712	*Andrew Gardner* [?][4]			Bath, N. H.?	?	
1712	John Nutting	1695	1790, May 20	Salem	97?	
1720	*Thomas Smith*	1702, Mar. 10	1795, May 23	Portland, Me.	93+	68
1724	*Samuel Allis*	1705, Dec. 12	1797, Jan.	Somers, Ct.	92+	
1725	John Tyng	1705, Jan. 28	1797, April 17	Tyngsboro'	92	
1728	Thaddeus Mason	1706-7, Dec. 27-Jan. 7	1802, May 1	Cambridge	95+	
1729	Joseph Lee		1802, Dec. 5	Cambridge	93	
1731	Samuel Niles	1711, May 14	1804, May	Lebanon, Ct.	93	
1738	*Joseph Gardner*		1806, April 3	Boston	90+	
1740	Samuel Hale	1718, Aug. 24	1807, July 10	Portsmouth, N. H.	89 (less 45 days)	
1740	Benjamin Willis	1724	1807, July 13	Bridgewater	83	
1741	*Joseph Roberts*	1720	1811, April 30	Weston	91	
1741	David Phips	1724, Dec. 27	1811, July 7	Bath, Eng.	87	
1741	Joseph Waldo	1722, Jan. 11	1816	Bristol, England	94	
1744	Peter Frye	1723, Jan.	1820, Feb. 1	England	97+	
1745	*Nehemiah Porter*	1720, March	1820, Feb. 29	Ashfield	99-11-7	
1746	Edward Augustus Holyoke	1728, Aug. 13	1829, March 31	Salem	100-7-18	
1759	*Paine Wingate*	1739, May	1838, March 7	Stratham, N. H.	98+	
1763	Samson Salter Blowers	1742, March	1842, Oct. 25	Halifax, N. S.	100-7	
1765	Ezra Green	1746, June	1847, July 25	Dover, N. H.	100-1	
1767	Timothy Farrar	1747, July	1849, Feb. 21	Hollis, N. H.	101-7	
1776	James Lovell	1738, July 9	1850, July 10	Nova Scotia	92+	
1782	John Welles	1761, Oct. 14	1855, Sept. 25	Boston	90-11-12	
1783	Asa Andrews	1762, May 11	1852, Jan. 13	Ipswich	94	
1786	*Jacob Norton*	1764, Feb. 12	1858, Jan. 17	Billerica	93-11	
1787	*Abiel Abbot*	1765, Dec. 14	1859, Jan. 31	West Cambridge	93-10	
1788	William Sawyer	1771, Feb. 1	1859, April 18	Boston	88-2-	
1790	Josiah Quincy	1772, Feb. 4	1864, July 1	Quincy	92-4-27	
1793	Samuel Thatcher	1776, July 1	1872, July 18	Bangor, Me.	96-0-17	
1797	Horace Binney	1780, Jan. 4	1875, Aug. 12	Philadelphia, Penn.	95-7-8	
1804	Thomas Aspinwall	1786, May 23	1876. Aug. 11	Boston	90-2-19	
1804	William Freeman	1783, July	1879, Feb. 21	Cherryfield, Me.	95	
1804	Joseph Head	1785, Aug. 20				

The above list of the oldest graduates, each one of whom could say he had survived all who graduated before him, was suggested by John Langdon Sibley's remarks printed in 1845. Undoubtedly some persons will find in the above list dates and memoranda at variance with those they have relating to these graduates; but, as a whole, the total is as complete and accurate as it can be made, so long as the various authorities differ.

1 *William Hubbard* (1642), of Ipswich, historian, dying 14 Sept., 1704, æt. 83, and *Samuel Stow* (1645), born in England, and dying 8 May, 1704, the list may have always begun with a *Star*. If, however, Bellingham (1642) survived 1711, one or both Hobarts head the list.

2 Between Savage (1662) and Woodbridge (1675), 12 years or 11 classes, 62 of the 69 graduate deaths are known; if one of the seven unknown survived 30 April, 1732, or 20 Sept., 1735, then Woodbridge and Minot, respectively, do not belong to this list, and his name should follow Savage. The probabilities are more favorable to Andrew's claim. If none of the seven survived, then Woodbridge is the youngest on the list, and probably will always so remain, while Farrar (1767), the oldest as yet, may yield the palm of longevity during the last quarter of the present century. The next interval, between Cheever (1677) and Walter (1684), presents similar uncertainty, there being 3 unknown deaths out of 25, and three classmates of theirs. The "Triennials" which first *star* the *unknown* may do so from necessity or conjecture.

3 Average age of the nineteen to Fiske, eighty-five; and of the thirty-four from him to Aspinwall, ninety-three and a half.

4 Andrew Gardner (1712) is placed on this roll, supposing him alive 27 May, 1763, because Whitney's "Worcester County," 1793, says he died in New Hampshire a few years since at a very advanced age. His star in 1773 is probably an error.

RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES.

BY JOHN Q. A. JOHNSON.

FROM the beginning to the present time Harvard University has conferred degrees upon only 621 persons who did not graduate from her college or one of her professional schools. In the first 158 years, — that is, from 1642 to 1800, — only 156 such degrees were conferred, an average of one a year; and in the past eighty years, — from 1800 to 1881, — the number is 463, an average of almost six a year; but the following table shows that under President Eliot's administration the average has been about three a year.

Honorary Degrees Conferred.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
1642–1800	156	1820–1830	72	1850–1860	89
1800–1810	50	1830 1840	28	1860–1870	58
1810–1820	73	1840–1850	62	1870–1880	33

Of the total 621 persons 142 were not starred (*) in the Quinquennial Catalogue issued on Commencement Day in 1880. It will be our object to account for all the names not starred, giving brief sketches of the recipients of the degrees who were thought to be living on the 1st day of June, 1881, and the dates and places of death of those whose names ought to be starred.

At first a dissertation or exercise to test an applicant's scholarship was required before granting an A. B. or A. M. to a non-graduate. Later, these degrees were given "Ad Eundem Gradum," that is, a graduate of another college could receive from Harvard the degrees which he had previously obtained at the college from which he graduated, and be admitted to the privileges of his adopted Alma Mater, by the payment of ten dollars [later reduced to five dollars]. No degree "Ad Eundem Gradum" has been conferred by Harvard University since 1830. All degrees given to non-graduates since that date are honorary. The small number of persons who have been thus specially honored by the University shows that the honor is one in which the recipient can well afford to take pride. The sketches are arranged in the chronological order of the conferring of the degrees. In cases where more than one degree has been conferred on the same person, the name has been placed with the date of the first degree. The following abbreviations are used: —

A. A. for American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
S. H. " Massachusetts Historical Society.
S. P. A. " American Philosophical Society.
Univ. " University.
Bowd. " Bowdoin College.
Dart. " Dartmouth College.
b. " born.

FREDERICK HERSEY DAVIS, A. B. 1811. No information.

JOHN BURT WIGHT, A. M. 1816 [A. M. Brown, 1811], b. in Bristol, R. I., May 7, 1790; grad. at Brown Univ. in 1808, at the head of his class; studied for the ministry with the Rev. Dr. Emmons, of Franklin; ordained over the Congregational [Unitarian] Church in Wayland (formerly East Sudbury), Jan. 25, 1815, and was dismissed at his own request in May, 1835; afterwards preached at Castine, Me., Milford and Amherst, N. H., Chelsea and Dennis, Mass., and Troy, N. Y., but was not installed at either of these places; returning to Wayland he was chosen a member of the Mass. House of Representatives in 1851, and secured the passage of "An Act to authorize cities and towns to establish and maintain public libraries," and was very active in inducing the people of the State to form such libraries, having for this purpose prepared and issued a circular setting forth the importance of the work; was Superintendent of Schools in 1856–57. Address, Wayland.

ALFRED BIXBY, A. B. 1817. [A. B. Union, 1817.] No information.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERIC DAWSON, A. B. 1818, and A. M. 1829. No information.

HALL JACKSON KELLEY, A. M. 1820, died Jan. 17, 1874.

JOHN HASLAM, A. M. 1821. No information.

EBENEZER BROWN, A. M. 1822. Died Feb. 13, 1872.

NATHANIEL PENDLETON HOSACK, A. B. 1826, a merchant of New York City; grad. at Columbia Coll., 1826; an associate member of the committee of the trustees of the School of Mines in Columbia Coll. in 1865.

HENRY WATSON, A. B. 1828 [A. M. Trinity, 1831], b. at East Windsor, Conn., Sept. 24, 1810; fitted for college at the local academy; resided one year after graduation at Harvard as a "Resident Graduate"; studied law with Selah B. Treat, at East Windsor, one year, and with William Hungerford, of Hartford, Conn, two years. Admitted to the Bar at Hartford, September, 1833. Went to Greensborough, Ala., in December, 1833, and practised law in partnership with John Erwin fifteen years; he then engaged in an insurance and banking business, and in 1861 retired from business; resided in Europe four years, and since 1865 at Northampton, Mass.

IVERS JAMES AUSTIN, A. B. 1831, A. M. 1852, b. Feb. 14, 1808; grad. from U. S. Military Academy, West Point (number 6), in July, 1828; commissioned Brevet 2d Lieut. of Artillery U. S. A.; resigned commission November, 1828; entered Harvard Law School in September, 1829; left the School July, 1830; admitted to the bar in Suffolk County, April, 1831. He was adjutant of 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, 1st Division Mass. Militia, 1831; major of same, 1831, and Lt.-Col. 1832: judge advocate, 1834; captain of a volunteer company, 1844; member of School Committee of Boston, 1836–37; Representative to Legislature, 1838; Fourth of July orator,

1839; member of Board of Visitors at West Point, and delivered address to the cadets in 1842. Retired from practice of law, October, 1871; sailed for Europe with his family the same month, and returned to the United States, June, 1880. He is one of the few persons who ever received the honorary degree of "A. B." from Harvard University. He is the son of James Trecothick Austin (1802), and the grandson of Gov. Elbridge Gerry (1762) and of Jonathan Loring Austin (1766). Address, Newport, R. I.

CHARLES CHAUNCY SEWALL, A. M. 1832 [A. M. Bowd. 1837], son of Samuel Sewall, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mass. (H. U. 1775), b. at Marblehead, May 10, 1802; educated at the academies there and at Exeter, N. H.; spent several years in New York City as a clerk in a counting-house, after having been prepared for admission to Harvard College; taught school in Roxbury; entered the Sophomore Class at Bowd. Coll. in 1822; taught a private school in Dedham; received approbation to preach from Association of Ministers in Dedham and vicinity in 1826; pastor of First Unitarian Church in Danvers (now Peabody), April 11, 1827; resigned in September, 1841; then removed to Medfield, and has since resided on a farm in that town, preaching as temporary supply in Lincoln, Sharon, and Medfield. He was Representative to General Court for several years; chaplain of the House of Representatives in 1871; a member of the State Board of Agriculture for many years; one of the trustees of Mass. Agricultural Coll. Address, Medfield.

THOMAS BELCHER DESBRISAY, M. D. 1834. No information.

CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN, A. M. 1834. Died Jan. 6, 1881.

ORVILLE DEWEY, S. T. D. 1839, b. at Sheffield, March 28, 1794; grad. at Williams Coll. in 1814; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1819; was an assistant of the Rev. Dr. William Ellery Channing about two years; pastor at New Bedford for ten years, and afterwards in New York City for the same length of time. Delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute on "The Problem of Human Destiny," and another on "Education of the Human Race"; preached for one winter in Albany, N. Y., two in Washington, D. C., and for three years at Church Green, Boston. Address, Sheffield.

MARK HOPKINS, S. T. D. 1841 [A. M. Williams, 1827, M. D. Williams, 1829, S. T. D. Dart. 1837, LL. D. Univ. City of New York, 1857], b. at Stockbridge, Feb. 4, 1802; grad. from Williams Coll., 1824, and from the Berkshire Medical Institution in 1830; was tutor at Williams Coll. two years; practised medicine in New York City; has been Professor of Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Metaphysics, and Theology at Williams Coll., and also President from 1836 to 1872; member of A. A.; President for many years of the Am. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; has published works on the Evidences of Christianity, upon Moral Philosophy, an "Outline Study of Man," and various philosophical and theological books and essays; is now Professor at Williams Coll., Williamstown.

CHARLES HUDSON, A. M. 1841. Died May 4, 1881.

BARNAS SEARS, S. T. D. 1841. Died July 6, 1880.

ASA GRAY, A. M. 1844, LL. D. 1875 [M. D. Univ. City of New York, 1831, LL. D. Hamilton Coll. 1860, member of A. A. and S. P. A., F. M. R. S. and L. S. London, R. I. A., Royal Soc. Upsala, Stockholm, Göttingen, Inst. de France, Royal Acad. Sci., Munich, Berlin, etc. Correspondent Imp. Acad. Sci., St. Petersburg], b. at Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1810; grad. at Fairfield Medical School in 1831; appointed Botanist of the United States Exploring Expedition in 1834, but resigned before the expedition sailed; elected Fisher Professor of Natural History at Harvard Coll. in 1842; began in 1838, in conjunction with Dr. Torrey, the publication of "The Flora of North America"; in 1842 published "The Botanical Text-Book," then, as now, in its last edition, the standard work on Structural Botany; in 1848 his "Genera of the Plants of the United States, illustrated by Isaac Sprague"; and in the same year a "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States." In 1854 appeared the first volume of his "Botany of the U. S. Exploring Expedition under Captain Wilkes." He is an associate editor of the *American Journal of Arts and Sciences*, for which he has written many articles. He has contributed to other scientific journals, and in 1874 was appointed a Regent of Smithsonian Institution. The Botanical Garden, the Botanical Library, and the Gray Herbarium, the largest collection of dried plants in the country, all bear witness to his indefatigable perseverance and energy. Address, Cambridge.

EDWARDS AMASA PARK, S. T. D., 1844 [S. T. D. Brown, 1846, member of S. H.], b. at Providence, R. I., Dec. 29, 1808; grad. at Brown Univ. in 1826; at Andover Theological Seminary in 1831; and settled in 1831 in Braintree as pastor of Congregational Church; Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Hebrew Literature, 1834–36, at Amherst Coll.; Bartlet Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary, 1836–47, where he has since held the Professorship of Christian Theology; has travelled extensively in Europe and in the East; one of the founders, and now the principal editor, of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*; has written the biographies of Hopkins and Emmons, and several other works, besides a large number of essays and reviews; one of the compilers of the "Sabbath Hymn Book," and of "Hymns and Choirs." Address, Andover.

ROBERT CASSIE WATERSTON, A. M. 1844 [member of S. H.], b. in Kennebunk, Me., in 1812; studied theology under Drs. Henry Ware and J. G. Palfrey at Cambridge; was minister-at-large in Boston, and pastor of the Church of Our Saviour in that city. Address, Boston.

EDWIN HUBBELL CHAPIN, S. T. D. 1845. Died, Dec. 26, 1880.

JOHN MILTON FESSENDEN, A. M. 1846, b. at Warren, R. I., Dec. 23, 1802; was appointed in 1820 a Cadet at U. S. Military Academy, West Point, from Massachusetts; resigned the position of Lieutenant of Artillery, November, 1831, to become Chief Engineer of the Boston and Worcester Railroad; was also Chief Engineer of the Eastern Railroads in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and of other railroads. The locomotive used on the completion of the first five miles of the Boston and Worcester Railroad was run under his direction, and was the first locomotive run in New England. He was in Europe in 1828–29, visiting the railroads and chief military constructions, particularly in France and England, and again visited Europe from 1848 to 1851. Railroad Commissioner in Massachusetts in 1845; commanded the Boston Independent Company of Cadets from 1831 to

1836; U. S. Consul in Dresden, Saxony, in 1850. Address, Princeton, N. J.

EBEN NORTON HORSFORD, A. M. 1847 [A. M. Union Coll. 1843, Member of A. A. and S. P. A.], b. at Moscow, N. Y., in 1818; professor in the Albany Female Academy; studied chemistry in Germany under Baron Liebig, and was Rumford Professor at Harvard Univ. from 1847 to 1863. Address, Cambridge.

EVANGELINUS APOSTOLIDES SOPHOCLES, A. M. 1847, LL. D. 1868 [A. M. Yale, 1837, LL. D. Western Reserve Coll., 1862, fellow of A. A.], b. near Mt. Pelion, in Thessaly, Greece, March 8, 1807; studied in the Convent on Mt. Sinai; came to the United States in 1829; entered Amherst Coll. in 1829; appointed Tutor of Greek at Harvard in 1842; Professor of Ancient, Byzantine, and Modern Greek at Harvard in 1860; author of "Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods," "Greek Grammar," "Romaic Grammar," and other works. Address, Cambridge.

THEODORE DWIGHT WOOLSEY, S. T. D. 1847 [A. M. Yale, 1823, LL. D. Wesleyan Univ. of Connecticut, 1845, A. A., S. H., and S. P. A. S.], b. in New York City, Oct. 31, 1801; grad. at Yale in 1820; studied theology at Princeton; Tutor at Yale; studied Greek in Germany in 1827–30; Professor of Greek at Yale, 1831; President of Yale, 1846 to 1871; edited a number of Greek Tragedies, and the Gorgias of Plato; author of "Introduction to the Study of International Law"; "Essay on Divorce"; "Political Science," 2 vols. 8vo.; "Communism and Socialism"; and other works; edited Lieber's "Civil Liberty and Self-Government," and "Political Ethics"; Regent of Smithsonian Institution, and Chairman of the N. T. Company of the American Bible Revision Committee. Address, New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES EDWARD LEVERETT, A. M. 1848. Died, Nov. 30, 1868.

EDWIN PERCY WHIPPLE, A. M. 1848 [A. M. Univ. of Vermont, 1851], b. at Gloucester, March 18, 1819; educated in the public schools of Salem; at fourteen years of age began to write for the press; was a clerk in a bank in Salem, was in the banking-house of Dana & Henshaw, and Samuel Henshaw, and for many years superintendent of the reading-room at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston; eminent lecturer on subjects connected with literature; author of two volumes of Essays and Reviews, published 1848–49, entitled "Literature and Life," "Character and Characteristic Men," "Literature of the Age of Elizabeth," "Success and its Conditions," "A Biographical Sketch of Macaulay," prefixed to an edition of his Essays. A complete edition of his works was published in 1871. Address, Boston.

JONATHAN INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, A. M. 1849 [fellow of A. A.], b. in Salem in 1806; attended private school in that town; received a liberal mercantile education; in 1823 his father, Nathaniel Bowditch, with his family, moved to Boston; after leaving school Mr. Bowditch spent several years as supercargo of vessels in the India trade; after retiring from the sea was appointed President of the American Insurance Company, an office which he held for many years; fellow, and for several years Treasurer, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; has edited several editions of his father's *American Navigator;* always having been interested in scientific investigations. Address, Boston.

ARNOLD GUYOT, A. M. 1849 [Ph. D. Berlin, 1835, LL. D. Union Coll. 1854, member of A. A., and S. P. A. of Royal Acad. of Turin], b. near Neufchatel, Switzerland, Sept. 28, 1807; student at Neufchatel, Stuttgart, and Carlsruhe, where he formed an intimate acquaintance with Professor Louis Agassiz; studied theology three years; made important discoveries regarding glacial action; Professor of History and Physical Geography at Neufchatel, 1839–48; then removed to the United States; resided for some time in Cambridge; in 1855 appointed Professor of Physical Geography and Geology in the College of New Jersey. Address, Princeton, N. J.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BLAGDEN, S. T. D. 1850 [A. M. Yale, 1843, S. T. D. Union, 1849; member of S. H.], b. at Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1802; grad. at Yale, 1823; pastor of the Evangelical Church in Brighton three years; of Salem Street Church in Boston, six years; of the Old South Church in Boston, thirty-six years; resigning at the last-named church in 1872; has published historical and other discourses. Address, Boston.

THOMAS TRACY BOUVÉ, A. M. 1850 [fellow of A. A.], b. at Boston, Jan. 14, 1815; very early in life attended private school; at the age of seven years entered the Eliot public school; received the Franklin medal when twelve years of age, and then entered the English High School. It being necessary for him to do something for self-support, left the school and entered a dry goods store; at fifteen, entered the service of an iron manufacturing company on Milk Street, where he became bookkeeper and chief accountant; when the business of the company was given up, entered the office of the Hamilton, Appleton, and Lowell Manufacturing Companies to take charge of the books of these respective companies; at the same time did some service for Patrick T. Jackson, and later kept the books of the Great Falls Manufacturing Co. for him; when about twenty-six years of age became a partner in a commission iron house; remained in the business thirty years; in 1870 became treasurer of the Glendon Iron Co., an office now held by him. He has devoted much time to the study of natural history, especially mineralogy; of chemistry, and French and Latin; became a member of the Boston Society of Natural History soon after its formation; in 1841 elected Cabinet Keeper; in 1842, Curator of Geology, and also Curator of Geology and Palæontology after their union, until 1867; Curator of Mineralogy in 1865, and has since had charge of that department; treasurer of the Society in 1861; Vice-President in 1866; President from 1870 to 1880; has written some descriptions of Echinoderms new to science, and discovered by him in the Tertiary of Alabama, and other papers published in the Transactions of the Boston Society of Natural History; author of a history of the Society for the first fifty years of its existence. Address, Boston.

CHARLES HYDE OLMSTED, A. M. 1850. Died, June 5, 1878.

LUCIUS ROBINSON PAIGE, A. M. 1850 [S. T. D. at Tufts Coll. 1861, member of S. H.], b. at Hardwick, March 8, 1802; received a common school education; is a Universalist minister; has published "Selections from Eminent Commentators," "Commentary on the New Testament," and a "History of Cambridge, 1630 to 1877, with Genealogical Register," the most comprehensive work on this subject which has been published. Address, Cambridgeport.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SAWYER, S. T. D. 1850 [A. M. Middlebury Coll. 1833], b. at Reading, Vt., Jan. 9, 1804; grad. at Middlebury Coll. in 1829; studied for the ministry; took charge of a Universalist society in New York City in 1830; became principal of Clinton Liberal Institute, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1845; assisted in the foundation of a theological school at Canton, N. Y., and of Tufts Coll.; was elected a member of the Leipsig Theologico-Historical Society. He is now professor of Christian Theology at Tufts Coll., College Hill.

GEORGE SEWALL BOUTWELL, LL. D. 1851 [fellow of A. A.], b. in Brookline in March, 1818; received a common school education; became clerk to a storekeeper in Lunenburg in 1830; at eighteen years of age devoted all his spare time to the study of law; in 1840 advocated the election of Martin Van Buren; elected to Massachusetts Legislature seven successive years; Bank Commissioner, 1849–51; elected Governor of Mass. in 1851; one of the organizers of the Republican party; delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago, Ill., in 1860; organized the U. S. Internal Revenue Department, and was its first Commissioner till March, 1863, when he became a member of Congress; one of the managers of the impeachment trial of President Johnson; Secretary of the Treasury, 1869–73; elected U. S. Senator; Overseer of Harvard College, four years; Secretary of the Mass. Board of Education from October, 1855, to January, 1861; author of "A Manual of the U. S. Direct and Revenue Tax," and of several other works, and published speeches. Revised the Statutes of the U. S. 1878. Counsel for U. S. before the French and American Commission, 1881. Address, Boston.

JONATHAN KIMBALL, A. M. 1851, a native of Kingston, N. H.; at the age of five years moved to Lowell; became a public school-teacher there early in life; taught in the Grammar School eleven years; then in the High School seven to eight years, partly as teacher of languages and partly as sub-master, having charge of the girls' department; took charge of the Dorchester High School in April, 1857; resigned and closed his labors as a teacher of public schools in December, 1865; superintendent of Schools in Salem from September, 1866, to March, 1872; was at Washington University as Professor of Greek some two or three months in 1872, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill-health; in 1873 took charge of the Superintendency of Schools in Wakefield, and left there in February, 1874, since which time has been Superintendent of Schools in Chelsea.

WILLIAM RAYMOND LEE, A. M. 1851 [fellow of A. A.], b. in Salem, Aug. 15, 1807; civil engineer engaged in hydrographical and geological examinations of Texas, was arrested by order of the Mexican General Teran, 1830; commanding the department of Texas and Coahuila, on the charge that he was surreptitiously engaged in an invasion of Mexican soil; was released by order of the Supreme Government of Mexico on condition that he should leave the country within ten days; was in the service of the Boston and Providence R. R. as assistant engineer, 1831–35; and engineer and general superintendent, 1838–53; subsequently was president of important railroads in Vermont and New York; patent examiner for preparing cases for trial in courts; during the war of the Rebellion — 1861–65 — Colonel of 20th Mass. Infantry; breveted Brigadier-General for distinguished conduct at the battle of Antietam, and gallant and meritorious services during the war; was taken prisoner at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., and was held as a hostage in Richmond, Va., subject to the extreme penalty of the law under certain contingencies, viz., the execution of the sentence of death by hanging of certain Confederate officers who had been tried, convicted, and sentenced in the U. S. courts for piracy on the high seas; chief engineer Mass. V. M., on the staff of Gov. John A. Andrew, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and charged with the duty of preparing a system of obstructions to the entrance of Boston Harbor; author of many reports in relation to railroads, their capacity and construction, also of essays on the consumption of coal applied to locomotive furnaces, the comparative cost of wood and coal in their respective capacities for generating steam at high pressure; was for many years a member of the Examining Committee in the Department of Mathematics in Harvard Univ.; admitted a member of the Society of Cincinnati in 1867. U. S. Assessor of Internal Revenue 1868–72. Address, Roxbury.

JAMES RHOADS, A. M. 1851. No information.

HENRY GREENOUGH, A. M. 1852, b. Oct. 5, 1807, in Boston; at six years of age placed under the care of Deacon Samuel Greeley, then at a school in Lancaster kept by George B. Emerson; in 1822 at Mr. Knapp's school at Jamaica Plain, where his father, David Greenough, lived; remained there until 1823, when he entered college, taking up his connections in 1826; his health for the next few years was in a precarious condition, but a summer in Saratoga Springs restored him sufficiently to enable him to serve as assistant teacher in Charles Green's Academy at Jamaica Plain for two years, when he embarked for Italy to join his brother, Horatio Greenough, the sculptor, his object being the study of art; during five years practised drawing under Professor Bezuoli, and studied the nude in the Life Academy; in 1833 returned to Boston and joined his brother, Alfred Greenough, in business as a commission merchant; in March, 1837, he was married, and in 1845 took his family to Europe, where they remained five years in Florence, with the exception of a year and a half in Germany; returned in 1850, and took up his residence in Cambridge, which has since been his home, taking, however, a six months' trip to Europe in 1869 with his youngest son, and one of two years in 1872 with his family; in 1852 he was appointed superintendent of chromatic decoration in the Crystal Palace of New York; from that time to within some years much employed by friends (although not a professional architect), in building and altering a number of houses in Cambridge and Boston, amongst them City Hall in Cambridgeport, and, in conjunction with George Snell, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Ever since his first visit to Europe his leisure time has been occupied with painting. He has published two novels, "Ernest Carroll" and "Apelles and his Contemporaries," also a translation of "Sacs et Parchemins," by Jules Sandeau, and various essays, — one on "Chromatic Decoration," published in Putnam's *World of Art and Industry*, a series of articles on Allston's "Feast of Belshazzar," written at the request of Richard H. Dana, Sen. Address, Cambridge.

ISAAC LEA, LL. D. 1852 [member of S. P. A.], b. at Wilmington, Del., March 4, 1792; in 1815 elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences; was at one time

partner with Matthew Carey in the publishing business: wrote a remarkable series of "Memoirs of Fresh Water and Land Mollusks"; has been President of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Address, Philadelphia, Penn.

HENRY BARNARD, LL. D. 1853 [A. M. Yale 1833, LL. D. Yale 1852, LL. D. Union 1852], b. at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 24, 1811; grad. at Yale Coll., 1830; called to the bar, 1836; elected to Connecticut Legislature, 1838; reorganized the public schools of Connecticut; Superintendent of Public Schools in that State in 1838, and occupied the same position in Rhode Island in 1843; President of the State Univ. of Wisconsin, 1856–59, of St. John's Coll., Annapolis, Md., 1865–67; United States Commissioner of Education in 1867–70; author of several invaluable works on education. Address, Hartford, Conn.

THOMAS WILLIAM PARSONS, A. M. 1853 [fellow of A. A.], b. in Boston, Aug. 18, 1819; studied at the Boston Latin School; took the degree of M. D. at Harvard Univ. in 1853, and for some years practised dentistry; in 1854 published "Ghetta di Roma," a volume of poems; wrote the "Shadow of the Obelisk," and other poems; translated Dante's "Inferno," the first ten cantos translated in 1843, the entire translation published with illustrations in 1867; resided several years in Europe. Address, Wayland.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TWEED, A. M., 1853, b. at South Reading (Wakefield); educated in the local public schools and academy; taught school in Medford, Cambridge, and Charlestown; Professor of Rhetoric and Logic and English Literature in Tufts Coll., 1855 to 1864; Professor of English Literature in Washington Univ. from 1864 to 1870; Superintendent of Public Schools in Charlestown from 1870 till annexation of that city to Boston; Supervisor of Public Schools in Boston till 1880; edited *Massachusetts Teacher* several years; and has assisted in the authorship of several school books. Address, Cambridgeport.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON VINTON, S. T. D. 1853. Died, April 26, 1881.

THOMAS STERRY HUNT, A. M. 1854 [LL. D., member of N. A. S., A. A., S. P. A., and S. R. London], b. at Norwich, Conn., Sept. 5, 1826; studied at Yale Coll., 1843–47; was then Chemist and Mineralogist to geological survey of Canada until 1872; has been Professor in Laval Univ., Quebec, and McGill Univ., Montreal, and examiner to University Coll., Toronto; was Professor of Geology in Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, from 1872 until his resignation in 1878; ex-President of the Amer. Assoc. Adv. Science, of the Amer. Inst. Mining Engineers, and of the Amer. Chem. Soc. Address, Montreal, Quebec.

JOSIAH ATHERTON STEARNS, A. M. 1854 [Ph. D. Univ. of Nashville, 1879], son of the late Rev. Samuel Stearns (H. U. 1794) of Bedford; attended Phillips Academy in Andover, where he enjoyed the special instruction and influence of the Rev. S. R. Hall, the distinguished pioneer of normal schools in America; having taught for several winters, while engaged in prosecuting his private studies, after a short interval in other business, he received in 1840 the appointment of principal master of the "West Ward School" in the city of Pittsburg, Penn., with the offer of a tempting salary; but at the urgent request of some influential committee-men in Boston, he accepted, instead, an ushership in the Adams School. In 1843, from more than forty candidates for the office, he was elected Master of the Mather, now Lawrence, Grammar School; which position he held for twenty-five years, until the erection of the Norcross School, to which he was transferred. During his period of service in Boston many thousands of pupils, including both sexes, have been more or less directly under his instruction; he has participated actively in the educational movements; has taken an active interest in various scientific and other societies. In 1832 he became a member of the American Institute of Instruction; he was elected President of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association for 1853, and again for 1854; he has been a member of the National Teachers' Association; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and of other kindred institutions. He has never appeared much in public print. His latest productions are a History of the Town of Bedford; a little poetic fable called "The Wee Sister," printed in the *Commonwealth* Feb. 7, 1880; a Sketch of the Sesqui-centennial Celebration at Bedford, of which he was chairman; printed with the oration of his brother, the Rev. Dr. Jonathan F. Stearns, of Newark, N. J. Mr. Stearns has labored in his chosen profession forty consecutive years, and is now the senior teacher of any grade in Boston.

CHARLES WESLEY TUTTLE, A. M. 1854 [Ph. D. Dart. 1880, member of S. H.], b. in Newfield, Me., Nov. 1, 1829; assistant observer at Harvard Coll. Observatory, 1850–54; his observations are printed in the Annals of the Observatory; discovered a telescopic comet in 1853; member of the U. S. Chronometrical Expedition to determine difference of longitude between Greenwich and Cambridge; studied at Harvard Law School, and admitted to the bar in 1856; is U. S. Commissioner, and practises law in Boston; has written and printed many historical memoirs. When Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1854, it was said that he was the youngest person who had ever received an honorary degree from this College. Address, Boston.

GEORGE DUDLEY WILDES, A. M., 1854, b. at Newburyport; prepared for admission to Harvard University at High School, Newburyport, Dummer Academy, Byfield, and Phillips Exeter Academy; received commission as 2d Lieutenant in U. S. army in 1839; ordained as deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1845 in Kentucky, and priest in Massachusetts in 1847; became assistant to Bishop Eastburn at Trinity Church, Boston, afterwards rector of Grace Church, New Bedford; appointed in 1852 assistant minister at St. Paul's Church, Boston, and supervisor of Episcopal School for young ladies in Boston. Examiner of Mathematics at Harvard Univ. 1852 to 1854; preached election sermon in Boston 1855; rector of Grace Church, Salem, 1859; Christ Church, New York, 1869; a member of the Mass. State Board of Education in 1867. In 1861 formed the "Field Hospital Corps," from which originated the Ambulance Service. In 1862 Chaplain of 22d Mass. Infantry; in 1863 elected Chaplain of 24th Mass. Infantry. Delivered *Fourth of July orations* in Newburyport in 1838 and in 1854; also, sermon on the 50th anniversary of the New England Guards in the Old South Church in Boston, 1862. Edited various theological works and contributed to magazines. Is still rector of Christ Church, New York, and General Secretary of the Church

Congress in the Episcopal Church of the United States. Address, New York, N. Y.

NATHAN BISHOP, LL. D. 1855. Died, Aug. 7, 1878.

EDWARD COOKE, S. T. D. 1855 [S. T. D. McKendree Coll. 1854; A. M. Wesleyan Univ. 1841] b. in Bethlehem, N. H., Jan. 19, 1812, grad. Wesleyan Univ. of Conn., 1838; teacher of Natural Science in Amenia Seminary, N. Y., 1838–40; principal of Pennington Seminary, N. J., 1840–47; joined New Jersey Conference M. E. Church 1843; transferred to New Eng. Conf. 1847; stationed at Saugus, Charlestown, and Boston; transferred to Wisconsin Conf., and appointed President of Lawrence Univ. 1853; member of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools in Wisconsin 1857–60; stationed in Milwaukee 1859; transferred again to N. E. Conf. in 1861; stationed in Cambridgeport 1861, and Boston 1863; principal of Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, 1864–74; transferred to South Carolina Conf. 1874; President of Claflin Univ. and State Agricultural Coll., Orangeburg, S. C.; delegate to Gen. Conf. M. E. Ch. 1856–60. Address, Orangeburg, S. C.

DANIEL CLARKE EDDY, A. M. 1855 [S. T. D. Madison 1859], grad. from New Hampton Theological Institution in 1845. Received a license to preach from Central Baptist Church, Salem, in 1843. Settled over the following churches: First Baptist, Lowell, January, 1846; Harvard Street, Boston, December, 1856; Tabernacle, Philadelphia, Penn., 1862; Baldwin Place, Boston, 1864; removed with the Society to their new church on Warren Avenue; First Baptist, Fall River, in 1871; Tabernacle, Boston (which was built at his own expense), in 1873; at Hyde Park in 1877; and of the First Baptist Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1881. He was elected to Mass. Legislature 1854, and Speaker of the House the same year. In April, 1851, went to Europe, and visited Eastern lands in 1861. Author of "The Percy Family," "Walter's Tour in Europe," "City Side," "Young Man's Friend," "Young Woman's Friend," etc. Address, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

HENRY JOSEPH GARDNER, LL. D. 1855 [A. M. Bowd. 1851], b. at Dorchester in 1819; studied at Phillips Exeter Academy; entered Harvard Coll. in the Class of 1838; subsequently changed to Bowdoin Coll., where he graduated in 1838. After two years of travel abroad, entered into business pursuits in Boston; in 1840 became a member of the house of Denny, Rice, & Gardner; chosen Governor in 1854, having been several times Representative to the General Court; a member of the Constitutional Convention from Boston; President of Common Council in Boston. Elected Governor three times. Resumed commercial pursuits in Boston and New York City in 1857. In 1869, after the death of his wife, removed to New York City, and later still to Chicago, Ill., where he now resides.

FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, A. M. 1855 [A. M. Dartmouth, 1866], b. at Boston, Feb. 27, 1817; educated in public and private schools, and early placed in business with the late Gedney King, manufacturer and importer of mathematical instruments. In 1839 commenced business in the same line on Commercial Street, Boston, where he continues at the present time. Was in the Legislature in 1847 and in 1848, and again in 1872 and 1874. A member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853. Mayor of Boston, 1858–60; declined a re-election. During the war served as Mayor, 1863-66, when he refused to have his name used again for the office, having held it a more extended time than any other person. Chairman of the Overseers of the Poor, and now Treasurer of the Board. In his minority was President of the Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association. 1854–56 President of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association. In that capacity chairman of committee on the erection of the statue of Franklin. Delivered addresses at the inauguration of the Franklin and Webster statues, and has been on committees connected with the erection of other statues in Boston and Washington, D. C. One of the early presidents of the Young Men's Christian Union; officer and member of a number of organizations for the advancement of science, art, philanthropy, and patriotism, and of corporations of a financial character; one of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, 1868–79. Author of several anniversary addresses, which have been published. Address, Boston.

CHARLES DEANE, A. M. 1856 [LL. D. Bowd. 1871, member of S. H. and A. A. S., and hon. mem. Antiqq. Lond. Soc.], b. at Biddeford, Me., Nov. 10, 1813; was for many years a merchant in Boston; author and editor of numerous valuable historical papers, a list of the greater part of which appears in the printed catalogue of the Boston Athenæum; secretary of the Mass. Historical Society since 1864, and is now Vice-President; has resided for many years in Cambridge.

JOHN HENRY HILL, S. T. D., 1856 [A. M. Columbia, 1845; S. T. D. Rochester, 1853; LL. D. Columbia, 1868], b. in New York City Sept. 11, 1791; graduated Columbia Coll. 1807; became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Has been for fifty-one years, and is still, a missionary at Athens, Greece.

JAMES BARDWELL RICHARDS, A. M. 1856, b. Oct. 16, 1817, at Batticotta, Ceylon; was bereft of his father when only six years old; at the age of eight was sent to the United States; was obliged to work for his living and had very little schooling; at seventeen taught school at Chesterfield, and subsequently had charge of the preparatory Department at Phillips Academy, Andover; six years in mathematical department at Chauncy Hall School, Boston; in 1846–47 became interested in the question of education of idiots, and next year visited Europe; in 1848 commenced in Boston the first experimental State school for idiots in this country, which was soon established on a firm basis; established a similar school in New York; in 1852 opened a private school in Philadelphia, Penn.; in 1856 opened a school of the same character in New York City.

LUIGI MONTI, A. M. 1857, b. in Sicily in 1830; son of a distinguished naval officer; educated at Jesuit Coll., Marsala, where his father was stationed. At the age of sixteen was placed on board an American merchant vessel to learn navigation and the English language preparatory to entering the Naval College; made three voyages to the United States, during which time he lost his father; returning from his third voyage he found the island of Sicily in a state of revolution against the King of Naples, the famous Bomba; joined the revolutionary army and served during the whole campaign; after defeat of the army and its disbandment, entered the Univ. of Palermo in 1849; in January, 1850, joined a conspiracy against the King of Naples; on the failure of the conspiracy he escaped to the United States, and took up his residence at Hyannis; taught there a year in a private

school; in 1852 went to Boston and taught Italian; instructor in Italian in Harvard Univ. 1854–59. He married a sister of Thomas W. Parsons, the translator of Dante; published an Italian Grammar and Reader; translated Guerrazzi's "Beatrice Cenci" and "Isabella Orsini." In 1861 appointed U. S. Consul at Palermo, and retained the office twelve years; recalled during the second term of President Grant, and resumed his old profession in Boston; translated Guerrazzi's "Manfred, or the Battle of Benevento"; published "The Adventures of a Consul Abroad"; delivered lectures before the Lowell Institute on the "Contemporary Representative Men of Italy"; also lectured at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., at Vassar and Wellesley colleges, and at several other institutions of learning; contributed to several American magazines and reviews. Is the "Young Sicilian" in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn." Address, Boston.

William Seymour Tyler, S. T. D. 1857 [A. M. Amherst, 1833; LL. D. Amherst, 1871], b. at Hartford, Penn., Sept. 2, 1810; grad. at Amherst Coll. 1830; tutor in Amherst, 1832–34. Professor of Latin and Greek here from 1836–47, and on division of the professional chair appointed Williston Professor of Greek, a position which he now holds. Trustee of Mount Holyoke Seminary, Williston Seminary, Maplewood Institute, and Smith Coll. His works include "Plato's Apology and Crito"; "The Prepositions in the Homeric Poems," in the Transactions of the American Philological Association; "History of Amherst College"; and many others. He resides in Amherst.

Thomas Ustick Walter, LL. D. 1857 [Ph. D. Lewis Univ. 1853, member of S. P. A.], b. in Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 4, 1800; studied architecture with William Strickland; began the practice of his profession in 1830; designed Girard Coll., 1833, and the buildings were constructed under his direction; in 1851 his plans for the extension of the Capitol at Washington, D. C., were accepted; designed and constructed the great dome of the Capitol and the Congressional Library, east and west wings of the Patent Office, etc.; was professor at the Franklin Institute, Penn. Address, Philadelphia, Penn.

Nathaniel Prentice Banks, LL. D. 1858 [LL. D. Amherst 1860, and Williams 1860], b. at Waltham, Jan. 31, 1816; worked in a cotton factory while a boy; at an early age lectured, and edited a paper in Waltham; received an office in Boston Custom House under James K. Polk; admitted to the bar, 1849, and of Supreme Court U. S. 1856; Representative to General Court, 1849; Agent of the Board of Education, 1850; Speaker of the Mass. House of Representatives, 1851; elected to State Senate, 1851 and 1874; in 1851 declined the election to the Senate, remaining in the House; President of the Constitutional Convention, 1853; during his first term in Congress withdrew from Democratic party; re-elected to Congress in 1854; chosen Speaker in 1855 on the 133d ballot; Governor of Massachusetts, 1857–59; in 1861 received a Major-General's commission and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac; in December, 1862, succeeded General Benjamin F. Butler at New Orleans, La.; elected again to Congress in 1865; now United States Marshal for Massachusetts. Address, Waltham.

James Munson Barnard, A. M. 1858 [fellow of A. A.], a prominent merchant in Boston; was one of the originators of the American Social Science Association, and for many years devoted his time and energies to forwarding its interests, and it is largely due to his perseverance and labor that the Association is established on a firm basis. Mr. Barnard is also a naturalist, and has given much time to the study of science, particularly to geology. Address, Boston.

James Thomas Fields, A. M. 1858. Died, April 26, 1881.

James Bicheno Francis, A. M. 1858 [A. M. Dart. 1851, member of A. A. and S. P. A.], b. at Southleigh, Oxfordshire, England, May 18, 1815; educated at the academies at Radley and Wantage, Berkshire; commenced the study of his profession on the harbor works, at Porth Cawl, Glamorganshire, under Alexander Nimmo, the chief engineer, and subsequently on the Grand Western Canal, in the Southwest of England, under James Green, the chief engineer; in 1833 emigrated to the United States, and was employed the same year on the New York, Providence, and Boston Railroad, as assistant engineer, under William Gibbs McNeil and George W. Whistler as chief engineers; in 1834 went to Lowell, as assistant engineer on the hydraulic and other works, under Mr. Whistler, and, on his resignation in 1837, remained as chief engineer of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, a position he still occupies; since the completion of the extensive hydraulic works for the utilization of the water-power of the Merrimack River at Lowell, his principal duty has been the distribution of the water-power according to the respective rights of the parties, a duty which has required the execution of numerous hydraulic experiments on a larger scale than had previously been attempted; in 1855 he published a selection of these experiments under the title of "Lowell Hydraulic Experiments," and a second and enlarged edition in 1868. In 1880 he was elected President of the American Society of Civil Engineers for 1880 and 1881. Address, Lowell.

Sir Francis Napier, LL. D. 1858, succeeded his father to the title of Baron in 1834; British Minister to the United States, 1837–38, and at the Hague, 1859–60; sworn as member of the Privy Council, 1861; Ambassador to Russia, 1861–64; to Berlin, 1864–66; Governor of Madras, 1866–72. Address, Thirlestane Castle, Selkirkshire, Scotland.

Howard Crosby, S. T. D. 1859 [LL. D. Columbia 1872, A. M. Univ. of New York, 1847], b. in New York City, Feb. 27, 1826; grad. at Univ. City of New York, 1844; Professor of Greek there, 1851–59; Professor of Greek at Rutgers Coll. 1859–63; pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick, N. J.; pastor of Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City in 1863; Chancellor of the Univ. of New York; edited "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, and has written "Scholia on the New Testament," "The Life of Jesus," and several works on Biblical themes; one of the Company of Revisers of the English Bible; founder and President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime in New York, and a constant contributor to magazines and reviews. Address, New York City.

William Dorsheimer, A. M. 1859, a distinguished lawyer, formerly resided in Buffalo, but now in New York City; a prominent member of the Democratic party; a member of the Democratic National Convention in 1876,

and an advocate of hard money; in 1876 elected Lieut.-Governor of New York, and held the position three years; author of articles in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "Aaron Burr," "Thomas Jefferson," "Fremont's Hundred Days in Missouri," and many other articles in various publications. Address, New York City.

RICHARD SALTONSTALL GREENOUGH, A. M. 1859 [fellow of A. A.], brother of Horatio Greenough, b. at Jamaica Plain, April 27, 1819; educated at Boston Latin School, 1829–32; winter of 1840–41 spent in Venice, Ferrara, Bologna, and Florence; the group of the "Shepherd Boy and Eagle," at the Boston Athenæum, is by him, also the statue of Franklin in Boston, and that of Governor Winthrop at Mount Auburn Chapel; recently resided at Newport, R. I.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, LL. D. 1859 [A. M. Bowd. 1828, LL. D. Cambridge, England, 1868, and Bowd. 1874, J. C. D. Oxford, 1869, member of the Brazil Historical and Geographical Society, A. A. and S. H., of the Scientific Academy of St. Petersburg, and Royal Academy of Spain], b. at Portland, Me., Feb. 27, 1807; entered Bowd. Coll. at fourteen years of age; grad. in 1825; after graduation, entered the law office of his father, but soon accepted the Professorship of Modern Languages at Bowdoin, with privilege of spending three years in Europe in preparation for the duties of the position; studied in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany; entered on professorship in 1829; in 1835 elected to chair of Modern Languages and Literature at Harvard; spent a year in European travel and study, especially in Denmark, Sweden, and Germany; entered on his professorship in 1836; his writings are as familiar as household words wherever the English language is known. Address, Cambridge.

GEORGE PERKINS MARSH, LL. D. 1859 [A. M. Dart. 1823, LL. D. Dart. 1860, member of S. H., A. A., and S. P. A., and Copenhagen Society of Northern Antiquaries], b. at Woodstock, Vt., March 17, 1801; grad. at Dartmouth, 1820; studied law at Burlington, Vt.; elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Vermont, 1842; was a member of Congress several years; appointed by President Taylor as Minister Resident at Constantinople; in 1852 special Minister to Greece; travelled extensively in Europe and the East; has long been recognized as a leading Scandinavian scholar; Railroad Commissioner for Vermont two years; appointed Minister to Italy, 1861; author of a "Compendious Grammar of Old Northern or Icelandic Languages," "Lectures on the English Language," "The English Language and its Early Literature," "Man and Nature"; compiled and translated the grammar of Rask; and has written several poems. Address, Rome, Italy.

ALBERT PIKE, A. M. 1859, b. at Boston, Dec. 29, 1809; son of a poor shoemaker; became a teacher and studied at Harvard Coll.; in 1831 went to Santa Fé, New Mexico, *via* St. Louis, Mo., going much of the way on foot; reached Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1832 in a destitute condition; was a journalist at Little Rock, Ark.; practised law; served as a Captain of Arkansas Cavalry in the Mexican War; Brigadier-General in the Confederate service; editor of the Memphis *Appeal;* author of prose sketches and poems, and five volumes of Law Reports; for many years has been at the head of the order of Masonry in the South.

WILLIAM JAMES ROLFE, A. M. 1859 [A. M. Amherst 1860], b. at Newburyport, Dec. 10, 1827; grad. at Amherst Coll., 1849; Principal of Day's Academy, Wrentham, 1850–52; master of Dorchester High School, 1853–57; of Lawrence High School, 1857–61; of Salem High School, 1861–62; and of Cambridge High School, 1862–68; associate editor of *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, 1870–81; editor of "Shakespeariana" in *Literary World*, 1879–81, and is still connected with both these journals. He has published, in connection with J. H. Hanson, "Handbook of Latin Poetry," 1865; and "Selections from Ovid and Virgil," 1866. He is joint author with J. A. Gillet (1863) of the series known as "The Cambridge Physics," the six volumes being "Natural Philosophy," "Chemistry," "Astronomy," "Handbook of Natural Philosophy," "Handbook of Chemistry," and "Handbook of the Stars," 1867–69. He has published an edition of "Craik's English of Shakespeare," 1867; and has now in course of publication an "Annotated Edition of Shakespeare," 23 volumes having already been issued; "Select Poems of Goldsmith," 1875; "Select Poems of Gray," 1876. He has also been a contributor to sundry educational, literary, and other periodicals, beside doing much miscellaneous writing. Has resided in Cambridge since 1862.

JOHN CALVIN STOCKBRIDGE, S. T. D. 1859 [A. M. Brown 1841], b. at Yarmouth, Me., June 14, 1818; fitted for college at Yarmouth Academy; two years at Bowdoin Coll., and two years in Brown Univ., where he graduated in 1838; principal of Warren Ladies' Seminary nearly three years; graduated from Newton Theological Institution, 1844; pastor of Baptist church in Waterville, Me.; ordained Jan. 8, 1845; in 1847 removed to Woburn, and was pastor of Baptist church there till 1852; acting pastor of the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I.; in the autumn of 1853 became pastor of Charles Street Church, Boston; resigned in 1861; subsequently became pastor of Cary Avenue Church, Chelsea, in the winter of 1865; visited Europe, and afterwards called to Free Street Church in Portland, Me., remaining there till 1867, when he returned to Providence, and became principal of a select school for young ladies; in 1877 gave up the school and engaged in Library work. Address, Providence, R. I.

RICHARD SALTER STORRS, S. T. D. 1859 [A. M. Amherst 1842, S. T. D. Union 1853, LL. D., Princeton 1874], b. at Braintree, Aug. 21, 1821; grad. at Amherst Coll., 1839, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1845; taught at Monson Academy 1839–40, and at Williston Seminary 1841–43; pastor of the Harvard Congregational Church, Brookline; in 1846 became pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y.; one of the founders and editors of the *Independent*, 1848–61. He has published a "Report on the Revised Edition of the English Version of the Bible undertaken by the American Bible Society"; delivered and published "Graham Lectures on the Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God as manifested in the Constitution of the Human Soul," "The Conditions of Success in Preaching without Notes"; recently delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute upon the "Divine Origin of Christianity"; Φ B K oration at Harvard Coll. in 1880. Delivered and published orations before the N. Y. Hist. Soc. on its 70th anniversary, 1875, and before the citizens of New York at the Centennial Anniversary, 1876. Address, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMES SULLIVAN AMORY, A. M. 1860, b. in Boston, May 14, 1809; at the age of six years was sent to a school in Hanover Street, Boston; at the age of eight, to Rev. J. N. Knapp at Brighton; remained in this school seven years; then went to the Military Academy at Norwich, Vt.; afterwards returned to school in Boston, fitted for college, and entered Harvard College in 1825; spent two years in his father's store, No. 8 India Wharf; sailed for Calcutta, India, in the ship *Emerald*, June 15, 1828, and returned in 1829; had business connections in Philadelphia, Penn., for a time; visited Europe, and, returning in 1840, became treasurer of a manufacturing company. Address, Boston.

CHARLES FREDERICK BRADFORD, A. M. 1860, a member of the Spanish Academy of Madrid; b. at Boston, March 5, 1806; at the age of twelve years placed in a counting-room on State Street; afterwards with J. and T. H. Perkins, by whom, in 1827, he was sent to China, making several voyages between Canton and South America; returned to the U. S. in 1831; went again to China in 1832, making for eight years a continuous series of voyages between China and the West Coast of South America; returned through Europe in 1841; retired from business and followed literary pursuits, studying modern languages, particularly Spanish; served from sixteen to eighteen years as a member of the Committee on Modern Languages at Harvard Univ.; afterwards chosen member of Phi Beta Kappa; wrote an "Index to Clemencin's Notes on Don Quixote"; received a diploma from the Spanish Academy of Madrid; was honored by the King of Spain with the Order of Isabel la Catolica; in his eight years' cruise sailed 229,000 miles. Is one of the trustees of the Roxbury Latin School. Address, 2438 Washington Street, Boston.

WILLIAM BROCK, S. T. D. 1860. An English divine, grad. from Queen's Coll., Oxford, 1827; rector of Bishop of Waltham from 1833; author of "Tractarianism Schismatical and Dishonest," in 1850, and several theological tracts; also, of a "Sketch of Sir Henry Havelock," published in London, Eng., 1858. Address, London, Eng.

RICHARD BICKERTON PEMELL LYONS, LL. D. 1860 [A. M. Oxford, 1845; J. C. D. Oxford, 1865], G. C. B. Second Baron Lyons, b. at Lymington, Eng., April 26, 1817. Educated at Winchester School and Christ College, Oxford; appointed Attaché at Athens, Greece, 1839; at Dresden, Prussia, 1852; Florence, Italy, 1853; Secretary of Legation there, 1856; Envoy to Tuscany, 1858; Envoy at Washington, D. C., 1858–65; Ambassador at Constantinople, Turkey, 1865; at Paris, France, 1867; a member of the English Privy Council 1865. Address, Foreign Office, Downing Street, London, S. W., England; or British Embassy, Paris, France.

WILLIAM HENRY RYDER, A. M. 1860, b. at Provincetown, July 13, 1822; ordained as a Universalist minister, 1843, and that year became pastor of a church in Concord, N. H.; afterwards settled in Nashua, N. H. In 1848 went to Europe and Palestine, and studied in Berlin. In 1850 was settled in Roxbury, and in 1860 over St. Paul's (Universalist) Church in Chicago. Address, Chicago, Ill.

GEORG ADAM SCHMITT, A. M., 1860, b. at Riedenheim, near Würzburg, in the Franconian part of Bavaria, Dec. 1, 1826. His father was teacher of the village school. Quite early in life assisted his father in teaching, also early gave lessons on the piano. Commenced the study of Latin when nine years old, and the study of Greek in his tenth year. Played the organ at divine service before he was eight years old. Attended the Latin School at Würzburg 1837–44, pursuing musical studies at the same time. Entered the University at Würzburg in 1844. Studied philosophy, natural sciences, Germanic philology, and medicine, 1844–49, at Würzburg and Halle. On account of his democratic principles left Germany in 1849, and came to America. After a stay of about three weeks in New York City went to Richmond, Va., in November, 1849; taught music in a family living in Halifax County. Located afterwards in Petersburg. In 1853 removed to Boston. In 1856 elected instructor of German at Harvard Coll., and held the position till 1863. Visited Germany in 1860. Appointed captain of infantry by Governor Andrew in summer of 1861. Severely wounded at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21, 1861. Reported for duty July, 1862; resigned on account of ill health July 31, 1864. Went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was a teacher at Woodward High School. Was principal of the German-English School at Indianapolis, Ind., one year. In 1871 returned to Boston, where he taught in private schools, and in the Boston Latin School. For several years Secretary of the German Consulate, Boston. Gave up teaching on account of ill health in 1879. Now lives in Brookline, devoting himself to horticulture.

THOMAS BALDWIN THAYER, A. M. 1860 [S. T. D. Tufts 1865], b. in Boston, Sept. 10, 1812. Attended Hawes School until he entered the Boston Latin School under Principal B. A. Gould. Was advanced one year and entered Harvard Coll. Studied the first year out of College under direction of F. P. Leverett, then principal of the Latin School. Was compelled to abandon a college course, and for a year was engaged as assistant teacher by Mr. Leverett in a private school in the Old South Chapel. Received a Franklin medal in the Hawes School and one at the Latin School, and a gold medal at the last-named school for a poem on graduation day. Studied for the ministry. Was settled in Lowell in 1833, remaining there twelve years; then went to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was settled six years. In 1851 returned to old society at Lowell. Afterwards pastor of the Fifth Universalist Church, Boston, where he remained ten years. In 1864 became editor of the *Universalist Quarterly*. Author of "Over the River," "Theology of Universalism," "Origin of the History of the Doctrine of Endless Punishment," and "Christianity versus Infidelity." Overseer of Harvard College for two years, a member of the Board of Overseers of Tufts College. Address, Boston.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, A. M. 1860 [A. M. Haverford, 1860; member of A. A. and S. P. A.], b. at Haverhill, Dec. 17, 1807. Is a member of the Society of Friends. Worked on a farm till his twentieth year. Attended the Academy at Haverhill two years. In 1829 became editor of the *American Manufacturer*, and in 1830 of the *New England Weekly Review*. In 1835 a member of the Mass. Legislature. In 1836 Secretary of the American Antislavery Society. In 1838, 1839, edited the *Pennsylvania Freeman*. In 1840 removed to Amesbury. Corresponding editor of the *National Era* in 1847. Among his publications are "Legends of New England," partly in verse, "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery considered with a View to its Abolition," "The Stranger

in Lowell," "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches," "Literary Recreations," "Ballads," "Lays of my Home, and other Poems," "The Voices of Freedom," "Snow Bound," "Hazel Blossoms," "The Vision of Echard," "The King's Missive, and other Poems"; a hymn for the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Penn. Address, Oak Knoll, Danvers.

EZRA ABBOT, A.M. 1861; S.T.D. 1872 [A.M. Bowd. 1843; LL.D. Yale, 1869, and Bowd. 1878; fellow of A.A.], b. at Jackson, Me., April 28, 1819; grad. at Bowd., 1840; became Assistant Librarian at Harvard Coll. in 1856; Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation in the Harvard Divinity School in 1872. Author of "Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life," embracing more than 5,300 titles, and of various essays pertaining to Biblical criticism; assisted Dr. Hackett in editing Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," with large additions; revised and completed Hudson's "Concordance." His last chief work is "The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel." Is regarded as a leading authority on the Greek text of the New Testament. Was a member of the Am. Com. of Revision of the Bible. Address, Cambridge.

SAMUEL AUSTIN ALLIBONE, A.M. 1861 [LL.D. Univ. City of New York, 1861; member of S.P.A. and S.H.], b. at Philadelphia, Penn., April 17, 1816. Author of "Review of New Themes," 1852; "New Themes Condemned," 1853; "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors" (46,499 names), 1858–71, 3 vols. royal 8vo; "Index to New Testament," 1868; "Union Bible Companion"; "Poetical Quotations," 1873; "Prose Quotations," 1875; "Great Authors of All Ages," 1879. He has had articles in *North American Review*, Gettysburg *Quar. Review*, *Putnam's Magazine*, and *Army and Navy Magazine*, etc. Address, New York, N. Y.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, S.T.D. 1861 [A.M. Wesleyan Univ. of Conn. 1843, S.T.D. *ibid.* 1854], b. at Falmouth, Me., March 3. 1817; grad. at Wesleyan Univ., 1840; teacher of Natural Sciences, Amenia Seminary, and principal of same in 1840; preached in Boston, Chelsea, and Malden; was elected a Professor of Systematic Theology in Methodist Biblical Institute at Concord, N. H., 1853; in 1854 President of Genesee College; in 1857 elected President of Wesleyan Univ.; is now pastor of the Harvard St. M. E. Church, Cambridgeport. Address, Cambridgeport.

JOHN ABBOT GOODWIN, A.M. 1861, b. at Sterling in 1824; left fatherless in childhood, and lived on a farm until sixteen years of age; spent a year in a book-binding and printing establishment; then went to sea before the mast on a voyage to the East Indies and China; subsequently grad. at the State Normal School at Bridgewater, and was teacher in public schools some years; in 1850 went to Lawrence as a journalist, and a few years later removed to Lowell in the same business; Representative to Legislature from Lawrence in 1854, from Lowell, 1857, '59, '60, '61; the last two years Speaker of the House, and rendered valuable service to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, for which he received special thanks from President Felton and Professor Agassiz; postmaster at Lowell thirteen years; first Superintendent of Schools in Lawrence; ten years a member of the School Committee of Lowell; editor of the *Vox Populi* of Lowell; a recognized authority as to the Pilgrim Fathers. Address, Lowell.

CYRUS HAMLIN, S.T.D. 1861 [A.M. Bowd. 1817, S.T.D. Bowd. 1854, LL.D. Univ. City of New York, 1870, LL.D. Bowd. 1880], b. at Waterford, Me., Jan. 5, 1811; his father was twin brother to the father of Vice-President Hamlin; grad. at Bowd. in 1834, at Bangor Theological Seminary in 1837; went to Constantinople as a missionary in 1838; introduced the graded school, the high school, the college, and the professional schools, to the Eastern world; in 1860 withdrew from the service of the American Board, having made preparations for the founding of a college; after a contest of seven years' duration, his perseverance was rewarded with success in founding Robert College, to obtain permanent endowment for which, he returned to this country; was three years Professor *pro tem* of Systematic Theology at Bangor Seminary; from there called to the presidency of Middlebury College in 1880; author of "Among the Turks," and other publications. Address, Middlebury, Vt.

GEORGE BAXTER HYDE, A.M. 1861, b. at Sturbridge, March 20, 1811; his father was a farmer and he remained with him till nineteen years of age, except when at school; educated at Leicester, Andover, and Amherst; commenced his life work as a teacher in Charlton; taught in Hadley and Walpole; in March, 1836, commenced teaching an annual school at Dorchester; taught for a term the boys at the Farm School; taught in two schools in Roxbury; was elected master of a grammar school in Boston in 1844, and was a teacher in the Dwight and the Everett schools thirty-four years. His portrait has been placed in the Everett School by his pupils. Address, Boston.

WILLIAM WARREN TUCKER, A.M. 1861 [A.M. Dart. 1838], a native of Boston; studied at Bowd. Coll., and then went to Dart. Coll. where he graduated in 1835; afterward became a merchant in Boston; is now travelling in Europe; wrote a "History of San Marino," and, for private circulation, an account of the visit to this country of the Duke Alexis of Russia; and has also written a book on Prince Oscar of Sweden; has been admitted by the Italian government and by other European governments to several orders of knighthood. Address, Boston.

RICHARD EDWARDS, A.M. 1863, formerly teacher of the Bridgewater Normal School; principal of the Illinois State Normal University, 1862–74. Address, Princeton, Ill.

WILLIAM HAGUE, S.T.D. 1863 [S.T.D. Brown, 1849], b. at Pellman, N. Y., Jan. 4. 1808; grad. at Hamilton Coll., 1826; studied one year at Princeton Theological School, and grad. from Newton Theological Seminary in 1829; pastor of Baptist Church in Utica, N. Y.; in 1831 pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston; in 1837 pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence, R. I., and was elected a trustee of Brown Univ.; in 1840–47 pastor of Rowe Street Church, Boston; then of the Baptist Church of Jamaica Plain two years; in 1849 settled in Newark, N. J., and in 1852 over the Baptist Church in Albany, N. Y.; then over a church in New York City; thence removed to Boston again, and in 1865 pastor of Shawmut Avenue Church. Afterward pastor in Orange, N. J., now pastor at Wollaston Heights. Author of "The Baptist Church transplanted from the Old World," "Home Life," and "Christianity and Statesmanship"; also of several published discourses.

ALONZO AMES MINER, S.T.D. 1863 [A.M. Tufts, 1861, LL.D. Tufts, 1875], b. at Lempster, N. H., Aug. 17, 1814; was principal of the Scientific and Military Acad. at Unity, N. H., 1835-39; ordained minister of

the Universalist Church; settled in Methuen; in 1842 took charge of the Second Universalist Church at Lowell; in 1848 associate pastor, and in 1852 sole pastor, of the Second Universalist Church in Boston; President of Tufts Coll. from July, 1862, to February, 1874, but continued to preach every Sunday morning to his charge in Boston; editor of the *Star of Bethlehem;* has contributed to various periodicals, and has been prominent as an antislavery and temperance lecturer. He has been a member of the State Board of Education for several years, and for thirty years has been an earnest pleader in the cause of temperance; was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts on the Prohibition ticket in 1878. Address, Boston.

MARSHALL TRAIN BIGELOW, A. M. 1864, b. at South Natick, Oct. 5, 1822; removed to Cambridge, June 16, 1833, and entered the University Press, when Charles Folsom was proprietor; served an apprenticeship of seven years; in 1844 entered the firm of Metcalf & Co. as a partner; in 1859 the firm of Welch, Bigelow, & Co. was established, and continued in business till 1878; now employed as a proof-reader at the University Press; was for several years Treasurer and one of the Trustees of the Ministerial Fund of the First Parish, and also a member of the Parish Committee; was a member of the Common Council of Cambridge four years, and its President one year, and an Alderman one year; one of the first Trustees of the Dana Library, and secretary of that board three years; one of the original members of the Free Soil party; author of "Punctuation, and other Typographical Matters," 1881. Address, Cambridge.

EDWARD RENÉ LEFEBVRE LABOULAYE, LL. D. 1864 [member of S. H.], b. at Paris, France, Jan. 18, 1811; author of a history of landed property in Europe from the time of Constantine to the present time; also of a work on the civil and political condition of women; in 1849 professor at the College of France; prominent in the liberal opposition to the Empire; published a political history of the United States from the first attempt at colonization to the adoption of the Federal Constitution; translated Channing's works on social topics, prefixing a life of Channing and an essay on his doctrines; in 1862 rendered service to the United States during the civil war by the publication of his "United States and France"; author of "Paris on America," 1863; of the "Fairy Tales," 1867; and translator of the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Franklin"; elected to National Assembly in July, 1871; and to the Senate, as a Senator, December, 1875; Director of the College of France. Address, Paris, France.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, A. M. 1864 [A. M. Amherst, 1867], b. at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1822; studied agricultural science and engineering at Yale, 1845–46; in 1874 appointed to superintend the rearrangement of the grounds around the Federal Capitol; author of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," and "The Cotton Kingdom"; a pungent writer and a skilful landscape gardener. Address, New York City.

JAMES ALFRED PAGE, A. M. 1864, b. at Dighton, Nov. 27, 1826; educated at public schools and by private tuition; taught in Washington School, Roxbury; taught at the Farm School, and for several years has been principal of the Dwight School, Boston; has written for several educational magazines and assisted in preparing a number of school-books. Address, Boston.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS TILDEN, A. M. 1864, b. at Scituate (now South Scituate), May 9, 1811; after leaving district school in his native town, learned the ship carpenter's trade, and worked at ship-building until he was about twenty-five; then studied for the ministry under the direction of Rev. Samuel Joseph May; approbated to preach by the Plymouth Bay Association of Ministers in 1840; ordained as minister of Congregational Church in Norton, April, 1841; after three or four years in this place, was settled over the Second Congregational Church, Concord, N. H., where he remained about three years; preached one year in Dover, N. H., during absence of the pastor; preached in Walpole, N. H., nearly seven years; minister of the First Parish in Fitchburg, seven years; in 1862 became pastor of the church on Church Green, Summer Street, Boston, and four years later, when that church gave place to warehouses, became minister of the New South Free Church, Boston, where he still remains; published "Buds for the Bridal Wreath," and several sermons. Address, Boston.

MAURICE PERKINS, A. M. 1865, Assistant of Professor Wolcott Gibbs at the Free Academy in New York City, 1861–62; removed to Cambridge when Professor Gibbs was appointed Professor at Harvard; remained there as his assistant two years, and then received the appointment of Professor of Chemistry at Union Coll., and in the Albany Medical School, where he has since remained. Address, Schenectady, N. Y.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BULLOCK, LL. D. 1866 [LL. D. Amherst, 1865, member of S. H.], b. at Royalston, March 2, 1816; grad. at Amherst Coll., 1836; and trustee from 1852 to present time; commenced the practice of law in 1841; member of Mass. Legislature, 1845, 1847, and 1848; State Senator, 1849; Commissioner of Insolvency, 1853–58; Mayor of Worcester, 1859; Speaker of Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1862–65 inclusive; became resident of Worcester, and was Governor of Massachusetts, 1866–69. Address, Worcester.

WILLIAM BARTON ROGERS, LL. D. 1866 [member of A. A. and S. P. A.], b. at Philadelphia, Penn., in 1805; gave scientific lectures in the Maryland Institute, 1827; Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Virginia, 1829; held a similar position, 1835–53; conducted geological survey of Virginia in 1835; removed to Boston in 1853; President of the Association of Geologists and Naturalists in 1847, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1876; is now President of the National Academy; author of many scientific volumes and papers. He was President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1853 to 1881.

NATHANIEL THAYER, A. M. 1866 [member of S. H. and A. A. S.], b. in Lancaster, Sept. 11, 1808, and was educated in the same place. His father, the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Thayer, was minister in that town for nearly fifty years. For many years Mr. Thayer, in partnership with his deceased brother, constituted the firm of John E. Thayer & Bro., in Boston. The firm was chiefly concerned in the development of the railroad enterprises which have opened the West to intercourse and traffic. Mr. Thayer, at the suggestion of Dr. Peabody, made generous contributions for the benefit of students who wished to avail themselves of a Commons Hall at reasonable charges, before the dining-room in Memorial Hall was used for this purpose. In 1870 he erected Thayer

Hall, designed as a memorial of his father and brother. He assumed, substantially in the interests of the University, the whole cost of Professor Agassiz's visit of exploration and research to South America, known as the "Thayer Expedition"; built at his own expense a fireproof herbarium at the Botanic Garden, and has always been among the foremost to respond to the calls of the University. By the above mentioned and by other munificent benefactions Mr. Thayer has placed himself in the front rank of benefactors of Harvard University. He was a Fellow of Harvard College, 1868–75. He has been for many years one of the most generous as well as one of the wealthiest citizens of Boston, and has never failed to contribute largely to the pecuniary aid of poor students of Harvard College.

GEORGE WOODBURY BUNNELL, A. M. 1867. No information.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, A. M. 1867, b. at Martinsville, Belmont Co., Ohio, March 1, 1837; worked at the printing business twelve years; then became connected with the *Ohio State Journal* as assistant editor; previous to 1860 he published six poems in the *Atlantic Monthly*, also had written a "Life of Abraham Lincoln"; was appointed by President Lincoln Consul at Venice, where he remained until 1865; after his return was connected with *The Nation;* was assistant editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and then sole editor, retiring from this position in 1881; author of "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," a volume of "Poems," "Suburban Sketches," "The Lady of the Aroostook," a comedy, "Out of the Question," and other books; has contributed articles to the *North American Review* and other publications; is now with James R. Osgood & Co. Address, Belmont.

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, A. M. 1867, b. at Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 15, 1824; grad. at Princeton Coll., 1845; studied in Munich and Paris, devoting his attention more particularly to modern languages, æsthetics, and philosophy; returned to Philadelphia in 1848; studied law and was admitted to the bar, but soon devoted himself to literature, and has edited and contributed to periodicals. He has resided for upwards of fourteen years in Europe. Address, Philadelphia, Penn.

HENRY MITCHELL, A. M. 1867, b. Sept. 16, 1830, at Nantucket; was educated mostly at home by his father, William Mitchell, the astronomer, who also received the degree of A. M. from Harvard; studied one year at Bridgewater Normal School; devoted himself principally to mathematics in order to fit himself for work on the U. S. Coast Survey, and was employed in this branch of the public service, when nineteen years of age, under Professor Bache; was appointed by the U. S. Government as a member of the Mississippi River Commission; also a member of the Harbor Commission, and visited Europe and examined the various Harbor Improvements, and visited the Suez Canal during its construction. He is author of several important reports: "On the Tides and Currents of Hell Gate," and "On the Tides, etc., Buzzard's and Barnstable Bays, near the Outlet of the proposed Canal," to the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey; "On the Examination of the Approaches to the Proposed Cape Cod Canal," to the Massachusetts General Court; and "Tides and Tidal Phenomena, U. S. Bureau of Navigation," for the Hydrographical Office. Mr. Mitchell is one of the most eminent of the able corps of officers of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. The record of his scientific labors fills an important place in the successive annual reports of the superintendent of that branch of the public service. His remarkable studies of the harbors of New York and Boston, and of the Coast of Maine, are of inestimable value. He is one of the authorities on questions of hydrography, and a fellow of A. A. Professor Maria Mitchell of Vassar Coll., and Mrs. Joshua Kendall, of Cambridge, are his sisters. Address, Boston.

WILLIAM HENRY WHITMORE, A. M. 1867 [A. M. Williams, 1867, and member of S. H.], b. at Dorchester, Sept. 6, 1836; educated at Boston public schools; one of the founders of the *Historical Magazine;* editor of the *Genealogical Register* and of the *Heraldic Journal* four years; author of "A Register of Families settled at the Town of Medford"; "The American Genealogist," three editions; Massachusetts Civil List, 1636 to 1774; chief editor of "Sewall's Diary" for the Mass. Historical Society, three vols., 1879–81; has edited for the Prince Society, "The Hutchinson Papers," and "The Andros Tracts," three vols.; Boston Record Commissioner from 1875 to date, and issued six volumes of the Records; supervised an edition of the poems of W. M. Praed; has written and edited a large number of historical essays; a member of the Boston Common Council, 1875, 1879–81; President of the same in 1879. Address, Boston.

ANDREW ATKINSON HUMPHREYS, LL. D. 1868, b. in Philadelphia, Penn., November, 1810; grad. at West Point, 1831; served in Florida war, 1836; became civil engineer; re-appointed to the Army in Topographical Engineers, 1838; served in Florida war, 1841–42; in charge of the Coast-Survey Office, 1844–49; in charge of investigation of the law of flowing water in Mississippi River, and of its overflows, 1851–61; in charge of explorations for a Pacific Railroad route, 1854–60; member Light-House Board, 1856–62; member of Commission to examine U. S. Military Academy, 1860; served in the civil war with the Army of the Potomac from its first to its last operation; Chief Topographical Engineer, Army of the Potomac to September, 1862; then commander of division to July 8, 1863; Chief of Staff in Army of the Potomac, from July 8, 1863, to Nov. 25, 1864; Commander of Second Army Corps from Nov. 25, 1864, to July, 1865, when the Army of the Potomac was disbanded; Brigadier-General Chief of Engineers U. S. Army, August, 1866; Brigadier-General Volunteers April, 1862; Major-General Volunteers, July 8, 1863; Colonel by brevet U. S. Army, Dec. 13, 1862, for Fredericksburg; Brigadier-General by brevet U. S. Army, July 2, 1863, for Gettysburg; Major-General by brevet U. S. Army for the closing operations of the war, and especially for April 6, 1865; member American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1857; fellow American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, 1863; member and Corporator National Academy of Sciences, March 3, 1863; honorary member Imperial and Royal Geological Institute, Vienna, 1862; honorary member Royal Institute of Science and Art, Lombardy, Milan, 1864; corresponding member Geographical Society, Paris, 1875; corresponding member Austrian Society of Engineers and Architects, 1877; honorary member Italian Geographical Society, 1880. Address, Washington, D. C.

JAMES MCCOSH, S. T. D. 1868 [A. M. Edinburgh, 1835; LL. D. Washington and Jefferson Coll., Penn., 1868, LL. D. Aberdeen and Queen's Univ. of Ireland;

S. T. D. Brown, 1868; member of S. P. A. and A. A.], b. at Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1811; educated at Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; wrote, while a student in the latter, an essay on the Stoic philosophy, which obtained for him the honorary degree of A. M.; ordained minister of the Church of Scotland in 1835; took an active part in the discussions which brought about the disruption of the Scottish Church, and in the organization of the Free Church; elected President of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1868; author of "Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," "Intuitions," "An Examination of Mill's Philosophy," "The Laws of Discursive Thought," and a large number of philosophical works. Address, Princeton, N. J.

HORACE PARNELL TUTTLE, A. M. 1868 [A. M. Dart. 1866], b. March 17, 1837; acting assistant Observer at the Harvard Observatory, 1857–62, inclusive; discovered a telescopic comet, Aug. 22, 1857, and also made many other discoveries; one comet discovered by him in 1858 is called Tuttle's Comet; received from the Imperial French Academy of Sciences in 1859, the Lalande Prize of Astronomy for his discoveries of the previous year; enlisted in 44th Regt. Mass. Vols., Feb. 17, 1863; appointed acting assistant paymaster U. S. Navy, Feb. 17, 1863; was promoted to full paymaster, March 5, 1866; is now engaged in survey of the boundaries of the western territories under direction of U. S. Government; has been a contributor to scientific journals; has calculated the orbits of comets and planets discovered by him. Address, Boston.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, LL. D. 1869 [LL. D. Wesleyan Univ., Conn., 1868], b. in Milford, March 6, 1818; educated in public schools and Brown Univ.; engaged for some time in the shoe and leather trade in St. Louis, Mo.; and on his return to the East established himself in Boston, where he built up an extensive business; Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, 1849–52; of the State Senate during 1860 and 1861, being President of the Senate in 1861; member of National Republican Committee, 1864–73, and chairman of that Committee, 1868–72; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, 1866–68; and Governor of Massachusetts, 1869–71; was elected to Congress in 1876 and 1878; since his retirement from Congress has given his attention to his business, carried on under the firm name of Wm. Claflin, Coburn, & Co., Boston. Address, Newtonville.

JOHN KNOWLES PAINE, A. M. 1869 [fellow of A. A.], b. at Portland, Me., Jan. 9, 1839. His earliest teacher in piano, organ, and composition was Hermann Kotzschmar. He made his first appearance in public as an organist in his native city, June 25, 1857, and on Jan. 1, 1858, was entrusted with the organ accompaniments to "The Messiah," without the assistance of an orchestra; in the same year he went to Berlin, and remained there three years, studying under Haupt, Wieprecht, Teschner, and giving several organ concerts during his stay in Berlin; returned to the United States in 1861, at which time he introduced to the American public the organ works of Bach; in 1862 was appointed instructor of music at Harvard Univ., and organist at Appleton Chapel; in 1876 raised to a full professorship, — the first occupant of the chair; composer of a Mass for solos, chorus, and orchestra, op. 10, which was performed at the Sing-Academie, Berlin; of "Oratorio of St. Peter," op. 20, first given at Portland, June 3, 1873; both produced under his own direction. The oratorio was afterwards given at the Handel and Haydn Festival in Boston in May, 1874. His first symphony was given by Thomas's orchestra at Boston, Jan. 6, 1876; published op. 3, variations for the organ to the "Austrian Hymn," and the "Star-Spangled Banner"; op. 9, Funeral March; op. 10, Mass (D) for solos, chorus, and orchestra; op. 11, "Vier Character Stücke"; op. 12, "Romance in C Minor"; op. 27, "Centennial Hymn," for words by Whittier, sung at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. His "Spring Symphony" is the only symphony by an American author ever published in full, and was printed in Germany; in 1881 set to music Sophocles's Greek play "Oedipus Tyrannus," produced at Sanders Theatre in May, 1881. Address, Cambridge.

LEONARD BACON, LL. D. 1870 [A. M. Yale, S. T. D. Hamilton, 1842, member of S. H.], b. at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 19, 1802; grad. at Yale, 1820, and at Andover Theological Seminary, 1823; from 1825 to 1866 pastor of Central Church (Congregational), New Haven; Professor of Systematic Theology and Lecturer on Church Polity and American Church History at Yale; one of the organizers of *The New Englander*. Address, New Haven, Conn.

WILLIAM COE COLLAR, A. M. 1870 [A. M. Amherst 1864], b. at Westford, Windham County, Conn., Sept. 11, 1833; till about the age of seventeen his summers were spent on the farm, and his winters at the district school; at the age of eighteen taught a district school for $12.00 a month and "boarded 'round"; taught school again the following year in Woodstock, Conn.; afterwards learned a trade, but did not follow it; prepared for college at the High School in Amherst, and at Wilbraham Academy in the years 1853 and 1854; entered Amherst Coll., but was obliged by impaired health, brought on by too intense application to study, to leave without graduating, in his junior year; after some months of rest became usher in the Roxbury Latin School in 1857; appointed Head Master in 1867; in 1878 was elected a member of the Boston School Committee for three years, and wrote the report of the Committee for the following year; has read numerous papers and lectures before educational bodies, most of which have appeared in print, among which was a lecture delivered before the American Institute, about 1869, "The Classical Question," and printed in the volume of that year's proceedings. About 125 boys have graduated from Roxbury Latin School since he became Head Master, a large majority of whom have entered Harvard.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, LL. D. 1870 [A. M. Yale, 1840, LL. D. Union Coll. 1857, and at Yale, 1865, member of S. H.], b. at Boston, Feb. 6, 1818; grad. at Yale Coll. in 1837; studied law in Harvard Law School; admitted to the bar in New York City, 1841; principal counsel for President Johnson in the impeachment trial, and Attorney-General in his Cabinet from July 15, 1865; in 1872 counsel for the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva; Secretary of State under President Hayes. Address, New York City.

JOHN BARTLETT, A. M. 1871, b. in Plymouth and now resides in Cambridge; was a clerk in the University Bookstore for several years, and proprietor of the same from 1849 to 1859; when he left this store became a member of the firm of Little, Brown, & Co. in Boston, and is still connected with that firm; has published several editions of a dictionary of "Familiar Quotations, being an

Attempt to trace to their Source Passages and Phrases in Common Use," and is now engaged in the preparation of a work of a similar character relating to the writings of Shakespeare.

HAMILTON FISH, LL. D. 1871 [A. M. Columbia, 1830, LL. D. Columbia, 1850, and at Union, 1869], b. in New York City, Aug. 3, 1808; grad. at Columbia Coll., 1827; served in Congress, 1843–45; Lieutenant-Governor of New York, 1847–49; Governor of that State, 1849–51; then U. S. Senator; in 1862 a member of the commission to visit soldiers confined in Confederate prisons; in 1869 appointed Secretary of State by President Grant; in 1854 elected President of the Order of Cincinnati. Address, New York City.

EDWIN LAWRENCE GODKIN, A. M. 1871 [fellow of A. A.], b. at Moyne, County of Wicklow, Ireland, Oct. 2, 1831; educated at Queen's Coll., Belfast; correspondent of the London *Daily News* in Turkey and Russia; in 1856 came to the United States; corresponded with *Daily News;* admitted to the bar in New York City in 1858; in July, 1865, became editor of the *Nation*, and since 1866 has been editor and proprietor of that journal. Address, New York City.

GEORGE FREDERIC SAMUEL ROBINSON, Marquis of Ripon, LL. D. 1871 [J. C. D. Oxford 1870], b. in England, Oct. 24, 1827; Member of Parliament; High Steward of Hull; Lord President of the Council, 1868–73; Under Secretary of War, 1859; Secretary of State for War, 1863; in 1866 Secretary of State for India; appointed Governor and Viceroy of India in 1880. Address, Carlton Gardens, London, S. W., Eng.

FERDINAND BÔCHER, A. M. 1872, b. in New York City, Aug. 29, 1832, during a temporary residence of his parents in that city; the next year they returned to France. He passed his childhood alternately at Viré and in the neighborhood of Caen in Normandy; later he accompanied his father on several voyages; he taught French three years in St. Louis, Mo., and then gave instruction at Washington Univ. in that city; he went to Europe in 1859, and on his return in 1861 he became instructor of French at Harvard Coll.; in 1865 was appointed Professor of Modern Languages at the Institute of Technology; in 1869 delivered a course of University lectures on Molière and the French Comedy; and the next year on early French and Provençal literature; in 1870 appointed Professor of Modern Languages at Harvard, a position he now holds. He has edited Otto's "French Grammar" in 1865, and published a "Progressive French Reader" in 1871. Address, Cambridge.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, LL. D. 1872 [LL. D. Union Coll. 1865, and at Bowdoin 1865, member of S. P. A.], b. at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822; entered West Point Military Academy, 1839; his name was originally Hiram Ulysses, but his appointment was made out for Ulysses Simpson, and so it had to remain; graduated 1843; Brevet-Lieutenant in 4th regiment of infantry; in the summer of 1845 joined General Taylor's army in Texas; on Sept. 30, commissioned as a full Lieutenant; Aug. 5, 1850, commissioned full Captain; resigned July 31, 1854, and removed to St. Louis, Mo.; when the civil war broke out commanded a company of volunteers; became Colonel of 21st regiment, June 17, 1861. His war record is known to all. Became eighteenth President of the United States, March 4, 1869; nominated for the second term by acclamation; since his retirement made a tour around the world.

JAMES MARTINEAU, LL. D. 1872 [S. T. D. Lugd. Bat. 1875, foreign member of A. A.], an English Unitarian clergyman, and the most distinguished representative of that denomination in England, b. at Norwich, Eng., about 1805; studied in the Unitarian Coll. in York, and was settled successively in Dublin, Ire., and Liverpool, Eng.; spent some time studying in Germany; in 1853 called to the Chair of Moral and Mental Philosophy in Manchester New College; in 1857 went with the College to London, and in 1869 became its principal; was one of the originators of the *National Review;* published a series of lectures — "Unitarianism Confuted and Unitarianism Defended"; author of "Endeavors after the Christian Life"; several other volumes, and articles in the *Westminster*, *National*, and other English reviews and journals. Address, No. 5, Gordon Sq., London.

THOMAS MOTLEY, A. M. 1872, b. at Dorchester, Feb. 1, 1812; educated at the Public Latin School, Boston, and at Round Hill School; for several years a supercargo to Calcutta; a member of the firm of Chase, Motley, & Mills, commission merchants, Boston; the last forty years devoted himself to farming; President of the Sailor's Snug Harbor, Quincy; President of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, and largely interested in the importation of Jersey stock; appointed Instructor in Farming at the Bussey Institution in 1870, and still retains that position. Address, Jamaica Plain.

WILLIAM BARRETT WASHBURN, LL. D. 1872, b. at Winchendon, Jan. 31, 1820; grad. at Yale Coll., 1844; engaged in manufacturing business in Greenfield, where he has since resided; President of the Bank of Greenfield; elected to Mass. Senate in 1850, to the House of Representatives in 1854; had in 1862 the unusual honor of being elected a member of Congress by a unanimous vote; re-elected four times; chosen Governor of Massachusetts in 1871, and resigned in April, 1874, having been elected U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Sumner; a Trustee of Yale Coll. and of Mass. Agricultural Coll., also of Smith Coll. at Northampton; a member of the Board of Overseers of Amherst Coll. Address, Greenfield.

GEORGE WILLIAM BOND, A. M. 1874, b. in Boston, June 22, 1811; was educated at the Boston Public Latin School, and later at the famous Round Hill School at Northampton; next went into a counting-room; in 1832 became a member of the firm of Whitwell, Bond, & Co.; for many years has been engaged in the wool business; has read an interesting paper on the "Origin of Merino Sheep" before the Boston Society of Natural History, and has prepared for the Treasury Department a valuable report on the "Classification of Wool"; also several other papers have been written by him on this subject. Address, Boston.

ALVAN CLARK, A. M. 1874 [A. M. Amherst, 1854, A. M. Princeton, 1865, fellow of A. A.], b. at Ashfield, March 8, 1804; became a calico engraver at Lowell at the age of twenty-two; afterwards was a successful portrait-painter in Boston; when over forty years of age became interested in telescopes, and has made several valuable astronomical discoveries, and invented ingenious optical instruments. Mr. Clark's specialty is the construction of the lenses of refracting telescopes, and he has

attained extraordinary success in making object-glasses of all dimensions, the excellence of which has made him celebrated among astronomers in all parts of the world. Address, Cambridgeport.

JAMES HAMMOND TRUMBULL, A. M. 1874 [A. M. Yale, 1850, LL. D. Yale, 1871, member of A. A. and S. H.], b. at Stonington, Conn., Dec. 20, 1821; grad. at Yale Coll., 1842; Assistant Secretary of State in Connecticut, 1847–52 and 1858–61; Secretary, 1861–65; Corresponding Secretary of the Connecticut Historical Society, 1849–67, and president of same; Librarian of the Watkinson Free Public Library since 1863; one of the founders of the American Philological Association in 1869, and President of same, 1874–75; lecturer in Yale Coll. on the Indian Languages of North America; editor of the "Colonial Records of Connecticut, 1636–89," of Roger Williams's "Key to the Languages of America," and several works on kindred themes. Address, Hartford, Conn.

THOMAS CARLYLE, LL. D. 1875. Died Feb. 5, 1881.

WILLIAM GASTON, LL. D. 1875 [A. M. Brown, 1843, LL. D. Brown, 1875], b. at Killingly, Conn., Oct. 3, 1820; grad. at Brown Univ. in 1840; studied law with Benjamin R. Curtis; Mass. House of Rep., 1853, 1854, 1856; Mayor of Roxbury, 1861–62; State Senator, 1868; Mayor of Boston, 1871–72; Governor of Mass., 1875. Address, Boston.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WALES, A. M. 1875, b. June 4, 1815; educated at Round Hill School, Northampton, under Dr. J. G. Cogswell; left Round Hill in 1830, and entered his father's counting-room; succeeded him in business in 1836, and retired in 1856. Address, Boston.

DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL. D. 1876 [A. M. Yale 1853], b. at Norwich, Conn., July 6, 1831; grad. at Yale, 1852; Superintendent of Schools at New Haven, Conn.; Librarian, and afterwards Professor of Physical and Political Geography at Yale Coll.; Superintendent of Schools for the State of Connecticut; President of the University of California; and in 1875 elected President of Johns Hopkins University, a position which he now holds. Address, Baltimore, Md.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE, LL. D. 1876, b. at Newton Lower Falls, Aug. 30, 1818; grad. from Union Coll. 1844; elected to Common Council in Boston, 1851; Mayor of Boston, 1856, 1857; member of Congress, 1859–67; chairman of the Naval Committee during the civil war; Governor of Massachusetts, 1876, 1877, and 1878. Senior member of the firm of Rice, Kendall, & Co., paper manufacturers and wholesale dealers, Boston.

CARL SCHURZ, LL. D. 1876, b. at Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829. Educated at the Gymnasium of Cologne and the University of Bonn, which he entered in 1846. In 1848 joined Gottfried Kinkel in the publication of a liberal newspaper, of which for a time he was sole conductor. In 1849, in consequence of an unsuccessful attempt to promote an insurrection at Bonn, fled to the Palatinate, and entered the revolutionary army. In 1850 returned secretly to Germany, and rescued Kinkel from prison in fortress of Spandau. In 1851 was in Paris as correspondent for German journals. Spent a year teaching in London. Came to the United States in 1852. Delivered his first speech in the English language in 1857. Practised law in Milwaukee, Wis. Lectured in New England in 1859–60. Member of the Republican National Convention in 1860. Minister to Spain; resigned to join the army in December, 1861; in 1862 commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers; Major-General March 14, 1863. Had temporary command of the 11th Corps at battle of Gettysburg. In 1866 made a report as Special Commissioner on the condition of the Southern States. The same year removed to Detroit, Mich. Took an active part in the liberal party that nominated Horace Greeley for president. Editor-in-chief of the *Westliche Post*, the leading German newspaper in St. Louis, Mo. Was elected to the U. S. Senate from the State of Missouri, and served from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1875. Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes. Among his most noted speeches are "The Irrepressible Conflict," "The Doom of Slavery," "The Abolition of Slavery as a War Measure," "Annexation of San Domingo," on the Currency and on Civil Service Reform, and a Eulogy on Charles Sumner. Now editor of New York *Evening Post*. Address, New York City.

WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, LL. D. 1876 [A. M. Williams and Yale, 1867; LL. D. Williams, 1868, and William and Mary, 1869; J. U. D. St. Andrew's, 1874; Ph. D. Univ. Breslau, *honoris causa;* member of the Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Dublin Academies, and the Institute of France, etc.], b. at Northampton, Feb. 9, 1827; grad. at Williams Coll. in 1845; several years clerk in a bank; in 1849–50 studied Sanskrit at New Haven, Conn.; in 1850–53 studied at Berlin and Tübingen, especially with Professors Weber and Roth; planned with the latter an edition of the "Atharva-Veda," of which two volumes have been published, text in 1856, indexes in 1881, both by Professor Whitney; became a member of the American Oriental Society in 1849; Librarian 1855–73; Corresponding Secretary since 1857; published two grammatical treatises on the Vedas, receiving the Bopp prize for one from the Berlin Academy "as the most important Sanskrit publication of the three years then ending"; Professor of Sanskrit at Yale, 1854, of Comparative Philology, 1870; first President of the American Philological Association; in 1864 delivered a series of lectures at Smithsonian Institution; repeated them in an extended form at Lowell Institute, and afterwards (1867) published them under the title "Language and Study of Language"; contributed many articles to various journals and reviews in America, England, and Germany, collected in two volumes of "Oriental and Linguistic Studies," 1873–74; an instructor in modern languages at Yale Coll.; published a "Compendious German Grammar," in 1869; a "Reader," in 1869–70; "Essentials of English Grammar," in 1877; a very valuable contribution to philology by him is his "Life and Growth of Language," which has been translated into German, French, Italian, and Swedish; his profound studies in Hindu Astronomy were published in 1860 (Surya Siddhanta); his last great work is a "Sanskrit Grammar," in English and German, 1879; at present he is engaged on an "Index Verborum to the Atharva-Veda." Address, New Haven, Conn.

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, LL. D. 1877, b. at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1828. Was educated chiefly at Flushing school, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks; was trained for mercantile pursuits; then studied law; commenced practice in 1851; was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1869 to succeed his father, James Asheton Bayard; re-elected in 1875, and again in 1881; was a member of the Electoral Commission of 1876. His great-grandfather, Rich-

ard Bassett, his grandfather, James Asheton Bayard, and his uncle, Richard H. Bayard, have also been U. S. Senators from the State of Delaware. Address, Wilmington, Del.

FREDERIC TEMPLE BLACKWOOD, Lord Dufferin, LL. D. 1878 [J. C. D. Oxford, 1879], b. at Florence, Italy, June 21, 1826. He was attached to Lord John Russell's famous special mission to Vienna in 1855. In 1855 published "Letters from High Latitudes," being some account of a voyage to Iceland and Spitzbergen. Created an Earl of the United Kingdom in 1871. Governor-General of Canada and Ambassador from Queen Victoria to Russia. Address, St. Petersburg, Russia.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, LL. D. 1878 [LL. D. Bowd. 1860, Dartmouth, 1862, and Brown, 1868], b. at Rumney, N. H., Aug. 18, 1803. Became a citizen of Maine, 1827. Was for years Attorney-General of Maine. Representative in Congress, 1839; United States Attorney-General, 1846; Minister to Mexico, 1848; Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1858; Author, with his son, of four volumes of the first Circuit Court Reports. Address, Portland, Me.

ASAPH HALL, A. M. 1879 [Ph. D. Hamilton, 1878, LL. D. Yale, 1879], b. at Goshen, Conn., Oct. 15, 1829; educated in the common school; worked on a farm until sixteen years old; was an apprentice to a carpenter three years; a journeyman carpenter several years; began the study of geometry and algebra in Norfolk Acad. in 1853; studied in Central New York one year; went to Wisconsin to teach; was married there in 1856; studied one term in the Univ. of Michigan; taught school in Shalersville, Ohio, one year; Sept. 1, 1857, became a student and an assistant in the Harvard College Observatory; Aug. 1, 1862, was appointed an aid in the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.; and May 3, 1863, was made a professor of mathematics in the U. S. Navy. His work has been chiefly astronomical, and his observations and discussions are published in the annals of the Washington Observatory, in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, in the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, and a few papers elsewhere. He was sent to Plover Bay, near Behring's Straits, to observe the solar eclipse of 1869; to Syracuse, Sicily, in 1870; to Wladiwostok, Siberia, in 1874, to observe the transit of Venus; and to Colorado in 1878. He is a member of the following scientific societies: the Philosophical Society of Washington; the National Academy of Science; the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is an associate and correspondent of the following societies: the Royal Astronomical Society of England; the Academy of Sciences, Paris; the Astronomische Gesellschaft, Germany; the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston; the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. Address, Washington, D. C.

NATHANIEL WARE HAWES, D. M. D., 1879, b. at Wrentham, Aug. 12, 1838; educated at Day's Academy; taught school two years; studied dentistry with Dr. George E. Hawes of New York City; practised in Wrentham, Foxboro', Walpole, and in the West Indies; settled in Boston in 1865; Demonstrator in Harvard Dental School two years; Assistant-Professor of Operative Dentistry nine years; published papers on "Six-year-old Molars," "Reflex Influence of the Female Pelvic Organs upon the Teeth," etc. Address, Boston.

LUTHER DIMMICK SHEPARD, D. M. D. 1879 [D. D. S. 1861], b. in Windham, Me., where his father, the late Rev. John W. Shepard, was pastor of the Congregational Church; grad. at Phillips Academy, Andover; at Amherst College, and at Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; attended two courses in the Harvard Medical School; has practised his profession in Amherst, Salem, and since 1867 in Boston; was one of the Committee of the Massachusetts Dental Society which planned the Harvard Dental School; was appointed Adjunct-Professor of Operative Dentistry at the organization of the School, and in 1879 was appointed Professor. Is the only one of the original dental instructors still connected with the School; has written for professional magazines on various topics, and in 1867, as Chairman of the publication Committee, edited and published the "Transactions of the American Dental Association" for 1865–67. Has been active in professional organizations, and was president of the following Dental Societies: the Connecticut Valley, the Merrimack Valley, the Massachusetts, and the American Dental Association. Address, Boston.

THOMAS TALBOT, LL. D. 1879, b. at Cambridge, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1818; when he was about a year old his father's family moved to Danby, Vt.; about seven years after the death of his father the family moved to Northampton; when thirteen years old was put to work in the carding room of a woollen factory; when seventeen, removed to Williamsburg, where at twenty he became overseer of a finishing room; in 1838–39 spent six months at Cummington Academy; in the spring of 1839 went to Pittsfield where he worked as a finisher of broadcloth. Soon after established himself in business with a brother in Billerica, in a mill for grinding dye-stuffs, and is still engaged in that business, which rapidly increased in importance; chosen to the Legislature in 1851; elected a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State in 1852; in 1864 elected a member of the Executive Council, and held the office five years; in 1872 elected Lieutenant-Governor by the Republican party; re-elected in 1873. In 1874 Gov. Washburne was elected to the United States Senate; and Mr. Talbot was acting Governor of the State for the rest of the year; was elected Governor in 1878. He now resides for the greater part of the year in Boston.

EDWARD THORNTON, LL. D. 1879; b. about 1820; son of Sir Edward Thornton; entered the diplomatic service in 1842 as attaché at Turin; attaché in Mexico in 1845, and Secretary of Legation there till 1851; Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres, 1852–53; Chargé d'Affaires at Uruguay, 1854; Minister to Argentine Republic, 1859; Envoy to Brazil, 1865–67; Envoy to United States, 1857–81; Ambassador to Russia, 1881. Received the Order of the Bath in 1870. Is one of her Majesty's Privy Councillors. Address, Washington, D. C.

SAMUEL JAMES BRIDGE, A. M. 1880, b. at Boston, June 1, 1809; educated at the Boston Latin School; was a merchant in Boston, and U. S. Appraiser at that port for fifteen years; chief U. S. Appraiser for the Western coast several years; since retiring from his office, has travelled extensively. Address, Boston.

ALEXANDER SCHMIDT, LL. D. 1880, resides at Königsberg, Prussia; author of a Shakespeare Lexicon in the English Language, published at Berlin 1874–75, which is exhaustive in the treatment of the subject, and invaluable to the readers and students of Shakespeare.

THE CLASS SECRETARIES.

THE following is the list of the nominal and duly elected Class Secretaries, the records of the respective classes being chiefly in their possession.

1817.	Stephen Salisbury,	Worcester.
1818.	Francis Brinley,	Newport, R.I.
1825.	Charles K. Dillaway,	2095 Washington St., Boston.
1826.	Dr. Edward Jarvis,	Downer Court, Dorchester.
1827.	Epes S. Dixwell,	58 Garden St., Cambridge.
1828.	Rev. Charles F. Barnard,	3½ Rowe's Wharf, Boston.
1829.	Rev. Samuel May,	Leicester.
1830.	Judge G. Wash'n Warren,	54 Devonshire St, Boston.
1831.	Dr. George C. Shattuck,	6 Newbury St., Boston.
1832.	John S. Dwight,	12 Pemberton Sq., Boston.
1833.	Waldo Higginson,	131 Devonshire St., Boston.
1834.	Rev. Henry Burroughs,	82 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.
1835.	Charles H. Parker,	33 Chestnut St., Boston.
1836.	Frederick O. Prince,	54 Devonshire St, Boston.
1837.	Henry Williams,	18 Concord Sq., Boston.
1838.	Patrick T. Jackson,	178 Devonshire St., Boston.
1839.	Caleb W. Loring,	17 Pemberton Sq., Boston.
1840.	Dr. Moses W. Weld,	23 Worcester St., Boston.
1841.	Dr. Francis Minot,	63 Marlborough St., Boston.
1842.	Benjamin Barstow,	Salem.
1843.	Judge W. A. Richardson,	Washington, D. C.
1844.	Edward Wheelwright,	8 Chestnut St., Boston.
1845.	Charles W. Folsom,	19 Berkeley St., Cambridge.
1846.	Henry A. Whitney,	54 Boylston St., Boston.
1847.	Dr. Benjamin S Shaw,	28 Marlborough St., Boston.
1848.	Henry S. Chase,[1]	233 State St., Boston.
1849.	Thornton K. Lothrop,	8 Congress St., Boston.
1850.	Charles Hale,	22 Ashburton Pl., Boston.
1851.	Henry W. Haynes,	239 Beacon St., Boston.
1852.	Henry G. Denny,	13 Pemberton Sq., Boston.
1853.	Samuel S. Shaw,	14 Pemberton Sq., Boston.
1854.	David H. Coolidge,	32 Pemberton Sq., Boston.
1855.	Edwin H. Abbot,	Milwaukee, Wis.
1856.	William W. Burrage,	33 School St., Boston.
1857.	Rev. George M. Folsom,	19 Berkeley St., Cambridge.
1858.	George Dexter,	13 Buckingham St., Cambridge.
1859.	Prof. Charles J. White,	36 Weld Hall, Cambridge.
1860.	Dr. Francis M. Weld,	11 East 13th St., New York.
1861.	Rev. James E. Wright,	Montpelier, Vt.
1862.	William T. Brigham,	95 Milk St., Boston.
1863.	Arthur Lincoln,	8 Congress St., Boston.
1864.	Dr. Wm. L. Richardson,	76 Boylston St., Boston.
1865.	T. Franklin Brownell,	26 Broad St., New York.
1866.	Charles E. Stratton,	68 Devonshire St, Boston.
1867.	Francis H. Lincoln,	60 Devonshire St., Boston.
1868.	Alfred D. Chandler,	51 Equitable Bldg., Boston.
1869.	Thomas P. Beal,	2d National Bank, Boston.
1870.	Thomas B. Ticknor,	J. R Osgood & Co., Boston.
1871.	Albert M. Barnes,	81 North Avenue, Camb'dge.
1872.	Albert L. Lincoln, Jr.,	Box 304, Brookline.
1873.	Arthur L. Ware,	Box 2714, Boston.
1874.	George P. Sanger, Jr.,[2]	472 Broadway, Cambridge.
1875.	Warren A. Reed,	76 Paris St., East Boston.
1876.	William L. Chase,[1]	233 State St., Boston.
1877.	William E. Russell,	69 Sparks St., Cambridge.
1878.	Joseph C. Whitney,	54 Boylston St., Boston.
1879.	Francis Almy,[3]	P. O. Box 165, Chicago, Ill.
1880.	Frederic Almy,[3]	New Bedford.
1881.	Charles R. Sanger,[2]	472 Broadway, Cambridge.

[1] Father and son. [2] Brothers. [3] Twins.

THE CLASS POETS.

IN attempting to get a complete list of Class Poets, it became necessary to apply for information directly to members of the respective classes. Some of the replies contain matter of general interest, and therefore the liberty has been taken of publishing extracts from them.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 3, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR, — When the Class of 1818 graduated there were three poems at Commencement: —

1. By Grenville Mellen, of Portland, Me., a son of Chief Justice Mellen of that State. He was admitted to the bar, but his tastes were literary. He died many years ago, unmarried, I believe. "Eloquence" was the subject of his poem.

2. By Sidney Bartlett, of Boston (whom you know all about), a poem in Latin; subject not stated in the printed order of performances now before me.

3. By Joshua H. Hayward, of Boston. He was a son of Dr. Lemuel Hayward, who lived in an old-fashioned house on what is now Washington Street, his garden and grounds embracing what is now known as Hayward Place. He studied medicine; travelled in Europe; married a daughter of Judge M'Lean, of the Supreme Court of the United States; then became a portrait painter, having failed in business as a merchant; and died an officer in the Boston Custom House. His poem was in English, and its subject "Fancy."

In College, not one of my Class had claims as a poet. On our Class Day John Everett delivered the oration. It was printed by the Class. My copy was lost at a fire on the premises of a friend to whom I had loaned it. If there was a poem on that occasion, I do not remember it. I write in a hurry, and you will excuse me if I do not take the trouble to copy what I write.

FRANCIS BRINLEY.

UNION CLUB, BOSTON, May 10, 1881.

MR. G. H. SNELLING received some time since a note from Mr. King requesting him to furnish him with the name of the Poet of the Class of 1819. Mr. Snelling, after taxing the recollections of several persons who were undergraduates at that period, was at last advised to look at the file of the Boston *Centinel* of that year, and he found that the poem at graduation was by Thomas Bulfinch Coolidge. "Anticipation" was the subject.

A postal card, subsequently received from Mr. King, has led Mr. Snelling to presume that he must have had reference to the Class Day exercises, now common. But at the

period referred to, there were no literary exercises on that day. Mr. King asks also for the name of the Secretary of the Class. Mr. Snelling is sorry to say that the Class of 1819 never met together as a Class, and therefore there was no organization, and it is not at all probable that there ever will be one.

Mr. King may be interested to be told of the other leading parts in the graduating exercises of that Class. The first oration was by John F. Steel of Baltimore, and the second by Charles Carter Lee of Virginia (an elder brother of General Robert E. Lee). The Latin Salutatory Oration was by Samuel Baker Walcott, father of Dr. Walcott, of Cambridge.

HINGHAM, April 13, 1881.

TO MOSES KING, ESQ.: — Benjamin Kent was the Class Poet in 1820. His parents resided in that part of Charlestown then known as Milk Row. His mother was a sister of Isaac Hill, of Concord, N. H., a somewhat distinguished political leader. Hill was proprietor and publisher of the Concord *Patriot*, and was called to a lucrative and honorable office when General Jackson was President. In the office of his uncle, Kent learned the trade of a printer. On closing his academic course he entered Harvard Divinity School. In due time he was ordained associate pastor of the First Parish in Duxbury. After a brief ministry, his health failing, he was obliged to retire from a service which he loved. He then opened a private school in Roxbury. In this field he labored with good success for quite a number of years. I regret that I cannot be more exact in dates.

Respectfully yours, etc.,
CALVIN LINCOLN.

WOLLASTON, April 9, 1881.

MOSES KING, ESQ.: —

MY DEAR SIR, — You ask me to tell you the name of my Class Poet in 1821, and state, if I know, his occupation and residence after graduating. My answer is, his name was Ralph Waldo Emerson, that he was at first a clergyman, that for many years he has been a writer, and his residence is Concord. As he has since been so distinguished, I copy a few lines from a paper of mine published in New York, entitled "Harvard Sixty Years Ago." "It seems Emerson accepted the duty of delivering the poem on Class Day, after five others had been asked who positively refused. So it appears, in the opinion of this critical Class, the author of the 'Woodnotes' and the 'Humble Bee' ranked about sixth in poetical ability. It can only be because the works of the other five have been 'heroically unwritten' that a different impression has come to prevail in the outside world."

The Class Orator was Robert W. Barnwell, of South Carolina, our first scholar, of whom I say he was a noble specimen of the Southerner, high-spirited, interesting, and a leader of men. It was said that when he left College he told Upham, who was his most intimate friend among the Northerners, that he would undergo perpetual imprisonment to free his State from the curse of slavery. I cannot vouch for the authenticity of this story. I know only it was current at the time. Language scarcely less strong had been used by Jefferson and other representative Southern men. But the set of the tide was the other way, and Barnwell became a leader in the great Rebellion which resulted in emancipation. He was a Senator of the United States before the war, and of the Confederate States during the whole of their existence. He takes a firm grasp upon history as chairman of that extraordinary committee that came to Washington to agree upon a division of the property that had once belonged to the United States. The letter to the President, which Buchanan had the spirit to return, was probably of his draughting. At all events, his name leads the others, and will always stand there to awaken the interest of the future students of our American annals. Both these gentlemen still survive.

Owing to a misdirection I did not receive your letter until yesterday. With admiration for your spirit in conducting the *Register*, I am very truly yours,

JOSIAH QUINCY.

EAST MARSHFIELD, MASS., April 20, 1881.

DEAR SIR: — You wish me to inform you "who was the Poet of the Class of 1823, and what were his occupation and residence after graduation." I am confident that no member of the Class of 1823 ever delivered a poem in public while connected with the College. I can call to mind no classmate who had the reputation of being a poet.

In looking over my journal, which I kept through college and have kept ever since I graduated, I find that at a Class meeting held April 28, 1823, my classmate, Andrew A. Locke, was chosen to deliver a poem "the day the Class leaves College," which was about the middle of May. But he never delivered the poem; for in five days after his appointment he left College, and that is the last that I ever heard of him. Whether he is dead or alive I know not. He never graduated. No person was ever chosen in his place. Our Class left College without having any public services. The Orator chosen by the Class was dismissed at the time Locke left.

This trouble was owing to a foolish rebellion in our Class at the close of our Senior year. More than half of the Class were dismissed for insubordination. Of a Class of 78 only 34 received their degrees that year.

One day at evening prayers at the time of the rebellion, the President, Dr. Kirkland, could not proceed on account of the disturbance made by the Class. He attempted to read in the Bible, but succeeded in reading only a few verses. He stopped and spoke a few words to the Class without avail, and, without attempting to pray, said, "The whole College may retire." The next morning all the members of the Class who were present at prayers, except seven, went out as soon as the President commenced.

George Ripley was the first scholar in the Class of 1823.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE LEONARD.

CAMBRIDGE, April 2, 1881.

MY DEAR SIR, — The poet of our Class (1826) was Robert Rantoul, of Beverly, afterward, for a brief period, a somewhat conspicuous public character. He had not what is commonly understood by a poetical temperament, but had a knack of writing witty and satirical rhymes. He entered the legal profession, engaged in politics on the Democratic side, was a member of Congress and Collector of Boston. He was of a philanthropic turn, and when the antislavery movement commenced, went into it with zeal. He was a man of brilliant talents and would have made his mark if he had not died early.

Very truly yours,
C. PALFREY.

MR. MOSES KING.

BOSTON, April 2, 1881.

DEAR SIR, — Your note has just reached me, and I hasten to reply. The pre-eminent poet of the Class of 1828 was James Cook Richmond, afterwards an Episcopal clergyman. You will find some account of him in Drake's Dictionary of American Biography. He wrote several pieces of poetry in the old *Harvard Register*, of which he and I were two of many contributors. His "Rain-Drop," which forms the close of "I'll keep a Country School," became quite celebrated, and was set to music. He *ought* to have delivered our Class Poem, if we had any. But as I recall that day, through the mists of fifty-three years, I am strongly under the impression we had no poem.

Rev. C. F. Barnard, our Class Secretary, at East Marshfield, I believe, could tell you with certainty, — as I cannot.

Our Class Oration was given by Charles C. Emerson. It was first assigned to me, but I had the Exhibition Oration on hand for the same month. I was then made Class President, and Barnard, Secretary. Richmond may have written a song for the occasion, but I cannot speak confidently.

I am really sorry your *Register* is coming to an end. There may have been something fatal in the name, as the original *Harvard Register* lasted only one year.

I observe your note in the *Daily Advertiser*, but I hope you will excuse me from any return payment, and oblige,

Yours truly,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

MR. MOSES KING.

CAMBRIDGE, Fast Day.

DEAR SIR, — By a note from Dr. Shattuck I am able to add the following: — William Austin, Class Poet of 1831, was born in Charlestown, Sept. 15, 1811; began the study of divinity, September, 1833 (after teaching in G. F. Thayer's Chauncy Hall School); died at Groton, Jan. 8, 1835. He became convinced that his health would not permit a useful ministry, and so relinquished the study.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. HOLLAND.

MOSES KING, ESQ.

JOHN S. DWIGHT, now editor of the *Journal of Music*, Boston, was Class Poet in 1832.

ESTES HOWE.

APRIL 2, 1881.

THE CLASS POETS FROM 1835 TO 1881.

Class.	Name.	Address while at College.	Present Address.
1835.	Benjamin Davis Winslow,	Boston,	*1839.
1836.	Frederick Octavius Prince,	"	Boston.
1837.	Samuel Tenney Hildreth,	Gloucester,	*1839.
1838.	James Russell Lowell,	Boston,	London, Eng.
1839.	*Edward Everett Hale,*	"	Boston.
1840.	William Augustus Crafts,	Roxbury,	"
1841.	*No Poem.* [In this year the name "Class Day" was first used, the Class exercises being previously known as the "Valedictory Exercises" of the classes.]		
1842.	Thomas Prentiss Allen,	Northampton,	*1868.
1843.	Henry Dwight Sedgwick,	Stockbridge,	New York, N.Y.
1844.	Chs. Henry Boylston Snow,	Fitchburg,	*1875.
1845.	Peter Augustus Porter,	Niagara, N. Y.,	*1864.
1846.	Joshua Augustus Swan,	Lowell,	*1871.
1847.	Reuben Totman Robinson,	Boston.	*1871.
1848.	Thomas Curtis Clarke,	Cambridge,	New York, N.Y.
1849.	James Edward Oliver,	Lynn,	Ithaca, N.Y.
1850.	William Sydney Thayer,	Northampton,	*1864.
1851.	William Czar Bradley,	Brattleboro', Vt.	Same.
1852.	William Cross Williamson,	Belfast, Me.,	Boston.
1853.	Elbridge Jefferson Cutler,	Holliston,	*1870.
1854.	William Arthur Preston,	New Ipswich, N.H.	Same.
1855.	James Kendall Hosmer,	Buffalo, N.Y.,	St. Louis, Mo.
1856.	Edward Thornton Fisher,	Oswego, N.Y.,	Brooklyn, N.Y.
1857.	Francis Ormond French,	Washington, D.C.,	New York.
1858.	G. Wash'n Copp Noble,	Somersworth, N.H.,	Cambridge.
1859.	William Reed Huntington,	Lowell,	Worcester.
1860.	Frank Haseltine,	Philadelphia, Pa.	Same.
1861.	Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.	Boston,	Boston.
1862.	John Richard Dennett,	Woburn,	*1874.
1863.	John Tyler Hassam,	Boston,	Boston.
1864.	Isaac Flagg,	Somerville,	Ithaca, N.Y.
1865.	John Wright Perkins,	Topsfield,	Salem.
1866.	Amos Kidder Fiske,	Cambridge,	New York, N.Y.
1867.	Charles Sibley Gage,	Concord, N. H.	"
1868.	Dexter Tiffany,	Worcester,	St. Louis, Mo.
1869.	George Edmands Merrill,	Cambridge,	Salem.
1870.	James Russell Soley,	"	Annapolis, Md.
1871.	Henry Walton Swift,	New Bedford,	Boston.
1872.	Frank Sumner Wheeler,	Keene, N.H.,	"
1873.	Robert Grant,	Boston,	"
1874.	Ernest Francisco Fenollosa,	Salem,	Tokio, Japan.
1875.	Theodore Claudius Pease,	Somers, Ct.,	Lebanon, N.H.
1876.	Charles Albert Dickinson,	Cambridge,	Portland, Me.
1877.	Edward Sanford Martin,[1]	Auburn, N. Y.	Same.
1878.	Ernest Upton Waters,	Newton,	*1878.
1879.	Edward Hale,	Northampton.	Same.
1880.	Arthur Lee Hanscom,	New York, N. Y.	Same.
1881	Charles Turner Dazey,	Lima, Ill.,	Cambridge.

STATUTES OF SOME PROFESSORSHIPS.

THE University holds twenty-seven professorships bearing the names of individuals. The statutes determining the duties of the office have been in many instances laid down by the donor of the foundation. In other instances the donor has permitted the University authorities to make such regulations as they saw fit.

The declaration to which professors are most generally required to subscribe is similar to that relative to the McLean Professorship: —

"The Professor, after his election, and before entering on the execution of the duties of his office, shall make and subscribe a declaration and promise, before the President and Fellows, that he will with diligence and fidelity, and according to the best of his ability, discharge the duties of his office according to these statutes, and such other statutes, laws, and regulations as are or may be duly made for the government of the College; that he will labor to advance the interests of science and literature; that by his example, as well as otherwise, he will endeavor to promote piety and virtue; and that he will at all times consult the good of his pupils, and of the College, in every respect."

Regarding several other professorships, however,

* Died. [1] Elected Poet: but no class exercises took place.

the rules are more definite, and possess a decided religious, and even theological character. The Hollis Professorship of Divinity was founded in 1722, by Thomas Hollis, of London. Among the "rules orders, and statutes" relating to its incumbent are the following: —

"That the Professor be a Master of Arts, and in communion with some Christian church of one of the three denominations Congregational, Presbyterian, or Baptist.

"That his province be to instruct the students in the several parts of Theology, by reading a system of Positive and a course of Controversial Divinity, beginning always with a short prayer.

"That the Professor set apart two or three hours one afternoon in the week, to answer such questions of the students who shall apply to him as refer to the system or controversies of religion, or cases of conscience, or the seeming contradictions in Scripture.

"That he repeat his oaths to the civil government; that he declare it as his belief that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament are the only perfect rule of faith and manners; and that he promise to explain and open the Scriptures to his pupils with integrity and faithfulness, according to the best light that God shall give him.

"That he promise to promote true piety and godliness by his example and instruction; that he consult the good of the College, and the peace of the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ, on all occasions; that he religiously observe the statutes of his founder, and all such other statutes and orders as shall be made by the College, not repugnant thereunto."

Four years after endowing the Professorship of Divinity, Thomas Hollis established a Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, also bearing his name. The religious conditions he prescribed for the holding of the latter position are hardly less severe than those of the former.

"He shall declare himself to be of the Protestant Reformed religion, as it is now professed and practised by the churches in New England, commonly distinguished by the name of Congregational, Presbyterian, or Baptist, and that he will comply with the same.

"He shall promise to discharge the trust now reposed in him with diligence and fidelity, and to the advantage of the students; that he will not only endeavour the advancement of true learning, but consult the good of the College in every other respect; that he will promote true piety and godliness by his own example and encouragement, and will religiously observe the statutes of his founder."

The fifteen hundred pounds which formed the original fund of the Boylston Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory was received in 1772.

The statutes regarding the office, however, were not passed till 1804. Among them is the following, which is as strict as any requirement which Thomas Hollis laid down in the previous century.

"The said Professor shall be a Master of Arts; a believer in the Christian religion; support the character of a learned, honest, and pious man; and be well qualified for the duties of his office.

"The said Professor, on the day of his inauguration, shall, in the presence of the President, Fellows, and Overseers of said College, publicly make and subscribe a declaration that he believes the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament are of Divine origin, that they contain the only perfect rule of faith and manners, and that Jesus of Nazareth was the true Messiah and Son of God; that he is of the Protestant Reformed religion, as professed by the churches in New England; that with diligence and fidelity he will discharge the duties of his office, agreeable to the will of his founder; that he will also labor to advance the interests of general science and literature; that by his example, as well as otherwise, he will endeavor to encourage and promote true piety, and all the Christian virtues; that he will at all times consult the good of his pupils, and of the College in every respect; and that he will religiously observe, not only the will of his founder and these statutes, but such other statutes and laws as are, or may be, made by the College legislature, not repugnant thereunto."

But only two years and twenty-one days after the passage of this order the Corporation voted that it be repealed, and the following inserted in its stead: —

"The said Professor at the time of his inauguration shall publicly make and subscribe a declaration that he believes the Christian religion, and has a firm persuasion of its truth; that with diligence and fidelity he will discharge the duties of his office agreeably to the will of the founder; that he will also labor to advance the interests of general science and literature; that by his example, as well as otherwise, he will endeavour to encourage and promote true piety, and all the Christian virtues; that he will at all times consult the good of his pupils and of the College in every respect, and that he will religiously observe the will of the founder and these statutes, excepting so far as the same may be duly repealed, altered, or suspended; and that he will also faithfully observe such other statutes and laws as are or may be made by the Corporation and Overseers relative to said Professorship, not repugnant to the will of the founder."

The repeal of the clause relative to the Scriptures and Christ was caused by the rise of the Unitarian influence in the College and in the Commonwealth.

The provision made by the executors of the will of John Alford, of Charlestown, in reference to the religious character of the instruction, was also precise and orthodox. They indicate that the "principal duty" of the Alford Professor

"shall be by lectures and private instruction to demonstrate the existence of a Deity or First Cause, to prove and illustrate His essential attributes, both natural and moral, to evince and explain His providence and government, together with the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments; also to deduce and enforce the obligations which man is under to his Maker, and the duties which he owes Him, resulting from the perfections of the Deity, and from his own rational nature, together with the most important duties of social life, resulting from the several relations which men mutually bear to each other; and, likewise, the several duties which respect ourselves, founded not only in our own interest, but also in the will of God, interspersing the whole with remarks, showing the coincidence between the doctrines of revelation and the dictates of reason in these important points; and, lastly, notwithstanding this coincidence, to state the absolute necessity and vast utility of a Divine revelation."

THE FISHES AT THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

BY SAMUEL GARMAN.

THE ichthyological collection belonging to the Museum of Comparative Zoology is ranked with the four largest in the world. At present it contains about thirty thousand lots of alcoholic specimens, numbering from a single one to five hundred each, besides a large series of skins, another of skeletons, and another of fossils. The amount on exhibition is not one thousandth part of the whole. It is only by looking over the storage rooms, packed with cases of jars, rows of cans and tanks, and shelves of drawers and trays, that one realizes its extent, and forms anything like an approximate idea of the labor and expense of getting together such a collection. To the first outlay is to be added the care, changes of alcohol, and the loss by breakage and evaporation, before the estimate of its value is at all complete. Evaporation alone, from more than twenty-five thousand jars, has made no slight addition to the cost.

It was owing to the special interest of the founder of the Museum in this department that it distanced the others so much during his lifetime. The fishes were Professor Agassiz's favorites. There was a general feeling among his friends, that they could in no way more certainly give him pleasure than by sending him new specimens of fishes. The largest accessions were those of the Thayer and the Hassler expeditions. The deep-sea work of the "Blake" has made the greatest single addition since the latter. Through purchases, exchanges, and donations, the wealth of material is constantly increasing. The majority of recent acquisitions have been of types of considerable scientific value.

A great number of anatomical preparations, and the drawings and notes relating to them, should not be forgotten. It would require weeks merely to look them over, and they represent the results of years and years of labor. The drawings are numbered by thousands. Many of them were prepared for works of the Professor not yet completed. Others were made to preserve in durable and convenient form the results of particular discoveries. The range of the notes comprises classification, distribution, habits, anatomy, literature, and nearly everything else of interest to the ichthyologist. There are general works of more or less completeness, monographs, lists, facts or inquiries from the letters of correspondents, etc. Cards upon which are fixed series of scales or bones, slides for the microscope, scraps of paper on which are glued specimens too small to be handled, sheets of drawings and sketches, more or less crude or finished, portions of manuscript ready for the printer, proof-sheets with suggestions, references, or corrections, clippings from publications, and pieces of letters, make up a heterogeneous but very important part of the treasures of the department. The student, enabled by the aid of this accumulation to economize time and energy for advanced work, will appreciate to the utmost its immense value.

Formerly the principal exertion was made in getting material; now a question that receives particular attention is the manner in which it shall be made most available for the benefit of the public. A satisfactory answer to this in the exhibition rooms involves much additional labor and expense. The plan adopted by the Curator is the same for all the departments; it is comprehensive, and goes as far as is practicable. There are now about ten thousand known species of fish. Many of these are so closely allied as to be unrecognizable by any but experts. Nothing would be gained by placing all these on exhibition. Specialists must be referred to the laboratories, where there is nothing to prevent the closest examination. The arrange-

ments are made to meet the general, and as far as possible to anticipate the special, wants of the inquirer. The Synthetic room contains typical representatives of the subdivisions of the orders. In the Systematic exhibit the divisions are carried further, to embrace the characteristic genera of the families. And in the Faunal rooms — North American, Australian, Atlantic, Pacific, etc. — are placed the distinguishing species of the genera peculiar to their respective limits. The Systematic series will occupy an entire room. Series illustrating in a general way anatomy and variation, and also groups of certain species with their food, parasites, etc., in the interest of fish culturists, find places here. Notwithstanding the many recent improvements in the care and preparation of scientific collections, the main dependence is still placed on alcohol. Improvements in the manufacture of glass have been more favorable. The department is yet to be supplied with such as will give opportunity of placing specimens in natural positions; between standing them on their heads or on their tails there is little choice in ordinary jars.

There is probably no similar collection in any museum better provided with storage and work-room facilities. The live-room with its aquaria will furnish excellent opportunities for students, and promises to be one of the most attractive features of the institution.

On the books, among the names of those by whose good will and sympathy the fish collection has benefited, there is a long list of University men, showing the great extent of their interest. The evidences that it continues are frequent and gratifying.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

Illustrations of the Earth's Surface. Glaciers. By NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE SHALER, Professor of Palæontology, and WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS, Instructor in Geology in Harvard University. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1881.

THE object of this work, as stated in the preface, is "to present a body of graphic illustrations of glacial phenomena," both by heliotype reproduction of photographs and by description. In the text, the chapters to this end cover subjects which may be summarized as follows.

The form and phenomena of existing glaciers are first described, those of Switzerland being taken as the best and most accessible models. This is followed by an account of the present and past distribution of glaciers, further illustrated by a map at the end of the volume. At present, if we except Southern Greenland, perennial ice is seen to cover a very small part of the world outside of the frigid zones, being chiefly limited to Norway, Switzerland, the Caucasus, the Himalaya, New Zealand, and the polar extremes of the American Cordilleras. Its former greater extension during the glacial period of post-tertiary time is also shown to be small compared to the existing land surface, and, so far as "continental ice-sheets" are concerned, their development seems not to be circumpolar, but rather over the lands about the North Atlantic. Nothing of the nature of an ice-cap placed symmetrically around the pole can be discovered, since Northern Asia in latitude 70° to 75° bears no marks of glaciation, while Europe and Eastern North America have suffered from a heavy ice-sheet down as far as latitudes 57° and 42°. Within the mountain region of the Western United States, no continuous glaciation has been discovered, though traces of local ice action in the higher ranges are clearly preserved. Of the Antarctic regions so little is known that it is very hazardous to speak of "the alternate glaciation of the poles." In this regard, theory has outstripped observation.

After a chapter on the work of the glacial time comes a review of the origin, nature, and climate of glacial periods, in which are treated the suggestions of the many geologists and physicists who have attempted to explain these difficult questions. The preference of the authors is given to no single theory, but rather to a combination of several.

Ancient glacial periods, as indicated by heavy conglomerates in earlier geological ages,

and the effect of glaciers on the altitude of the lands, each demands a chapter, followed by one on the effect of glaciation on the life of the earth, and especially in relation to the history of man. Under the latter topic, the human remains found near Le Puy in Central France, the Calaveras skull from California, and the rough stone implements from Trenton, New Jersey, are discussed in detail. A chapter on the movement of glaciers traces the early labors of the Swiss geologists, Venetz, Charpentier, Agassiz, and others, and presents a *résumé* of the theories proposed to account for the observed facts. With regard to the movement of continental ice-sheets, it is suggested that this may be mostly limited to the border regions of the glaciated area, and that the escape from the centre is largely in the form of subglacial, pressure-melted streams.

At the end of the text is a glossary of terms, and an extended list of works on glaciers and glaciation, arranged geographically and by authors. This extends over fourteen pages and contains upwards of six hundred titles.

The heliotype plates are all brought together at the end of the book, and each furnished with a page of explanatory text. They are twenty-four in number, and are arranged so as to show first the general views of glaciers, then their crevasses and moraines, and finally their effects, among which a full-page impression of a striated slab of limestone is especially noticeable.

Taken as a whole, the work gives a broad and comprehensive view of the subject, in a style attractive to the general reader as well as to the special student.

Translation of the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles. By WILLIAM WELLS NEWELL.

THIS translation has the double merit of truth to the original and perfect intelligibleness to the English reader. One is not obliged to consult the Greek text in order to know here and there what the version means. The work was hastily wrought that it might not be too late for the performance of the play; but it indicates the thorough classical scholarship of the translator, and his ability, with a more liberal allowance of time, to do as ample justice to the spirit as he has rendered to the literal meaning of the great work which he has endeavored to make accessible to those who can enjoy it only through an interpreter.

—*A. P. Peabody.*

The Open Fireplace in all Ages. By J. PICKERING PUTNAM, Architect. Written for *The American Architect and Building News.* Illustrated by 269 cuts, including thirty-six full-page plates. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co., 1881.

THIS is a unique treatise on the open fireplace. It contains three chapters: I. "The Open Fireplace as it is"; II. "Historical"; III. "Suggestions for the Improvement of the Open Fireplace." In these three chapters appear essays on almost every phase of the subject under consideration. Many of the essays should be generally read, treating as they do on the proper construction of fireplaces, economy in fuel, the best heating apparatus, methods of discovering the cause and effecting the cure of smoky chimneys, the heating and ventilation of private houses, etc. A part of the book is evidently written for the professional architect, but the greater part is in simple language, void of technical terms, and the whole is an instructive treatment of a subject of paramount importance.

A Handbook of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, giving its History and Constitution, 1785-1880. By WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, D D., LL.D., Bishop of Iowa, late Secretary of the House of Deputies, and Historiographer of the American Church. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 1881. 8vo. pp. 365.

THE title-page fully explains the contents of this book. All of the successive conventions of the Episcopal Church, as well as the preliminary meetings in 1784, are reported with full details. The conventions were held in thirty-four different years, some of which embraced two or more conventions. At the close of the volume are three appendices: — I. Summaries of Statistics of Church Progress, 1829–1880; II. Rules of Order of the House of Bishops and of the House of Deputies; III. Declaration of the House of Bishops, 1880, respecting a Declaration of the Lambeth Conference of 1878. The whole volume bears evidence of being a result of great labor and painstaking.

Foreign Systems of Naval Education. By PROFESSOR JAMES RUSSELL SOLEY, U. S. N. Washington: Government Printing-Office. 1880.

THIS is an exhaustive report on the foreign systems of educating naval officers, and is published as a government document. The contents are comprised in five parts, under

the respective headings: — I. Great Britain; II. France; III. Germany; IV. Italy; V. Appendix. The material used in the preparation of this comprehensive work was obtained partly at the Paris Exposition, from numerous official documents and papers, and from personal inspection of the naval schools and colleges of England and France, and of the German practice-ship for cadets. There is no room here for a detailed review of this book; but we can unrestrainedly express our admiration of the thoroughness of the work in all its many particulars. It is, in its way, a masterpiece.

Professor Edward J. Young (1848) is preparing a fitting memorial tribute to the late Professor J. Lewis Diman, to be published in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Robert P. Clapp (1879) is editing the memorial volume, published by the City of Cambridge, entitled "Exercises in celebrating the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Cambridge," held Dec. 28, 1880. He also made the short-hand report of the speeches on that occasion.

Burt G. Wilder (*s.* 1862), in connection with S. H. Gage, has nearly ready for press a "Laboratory Manual; or, Guide to Practical Work in Elementary Anatomy, Histology, and Physiological Experimentation," which will be published in the autumn by A. S. Barnes & Co. The work is based chiefly upon the Cat, but will include the Frog, Menobranchus, and Amœba.

Abiel Abbot Livermore (1833), President of the Meadville Theological School, is about to issue the fifth and sixth volumes of his Commentary on the New Testament, completing the work from Matthew to Revelation. It will be published by Lockwood, Brooks, & Co., of Boston. This work is in the interest of Unitarian Christianity. Of the previous volumes considerable numbers have been circulated in this country, and also in Great Britain, where it has been republished.

Charles Henry Brigham (1839). A volume of his Memoirs by his classmate in the Divinity School, Edmund Burke Willson (*s.* 1843), and a selection from his papers made by A. A. Livermore (1833), will soon be issued from the press by Lockwood, Brooks, & Co., of Boston. It is thought by those who have examined the sheets of the book that it will prove a useful and popular work, and do credit to the author, who has been one of the distinguished scholars and preachers of the Unitarian faith in America.

Dr. Francis H. Brown (1857), the editor elected by the Memorial "Committee of Five," is busy on the volume commemorative of the services of Harvard men in the War of the Rebellion. Till within a short time he has been collecting material for his work, and is now arranging the same for the press. Students of the University, whether graduated or not, including those of the Professional Schools, who were in the Army and Navy of the United States, will be included. Those who have, thus far, failed to give to Dr. Brown the record of their services, should do so at once. His address is 31 Waltham Street, Boston.

Leonard A. Jones (1855), the author of works on mortgages of real property, has several noteworthy books in preparation, including "A Treatise on the Law of Mortgages of Personal Property"; "A Treatise on Pledges, including Collateral Securities"; and "A Treatise on Liens at Common Law and by Statute." The titles of some of his earlier works are, "A Treatise on the Law of Mortgages of Real Property"; "A Treatise on the Law of Chattel Mortgages"; "The Law of Railroad and other Corporate Securities, including Municipal-Aid Bonds." The publishers of Mr. Jones's books are Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., of Boston.

Arthur B. Ellis (1875) is writing an exhaustive history of the First Church in Boston, 1630–1880. It will be a complete record of the "Old Church," as it used to be called through the two and a half centuries of its existence. It will be an octavo volume of upwards of five hundred pages, with perhaps twenty illustrations, including portraits of nine of the seventeen pastors of the church, and is intended to be a painstaking, scholarly, and affectionate memorial of the founders and pastors, and of all those who have contributed to its history down to the present day. George E. Ellis, D. D. (1833), writes the Preface. The work is to be issued only to subscribers. Hall & Whiting, of Boston, are the publishers.

William M. Griswold (1875) has, under the pseudonym "Q. P. Index," compiled and published four indexes, — for the *Nation*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *International Review*, and *Lippincott's Magazine*, respectively. It is needless to add testimony to the excellence of Mr. Griswold's work beyond echoing what the *Atlantic* says, in concluding a long and unrestrained commendatory notice of these Indexes: "The name of the man who is doing this good work shall often be blessed."

Mr. Griswold has now in manuscript, awaiting enough subscribers at three dollars each, an index to articles on history, biography, travel, philosophy, literature, and politics, in English, German, and French, that are to be found in bound volumes, as those of Sainte-Beuve, Scherer, Lowell, Freeman, Macaulay, and others, and in such collections as the Oxford and Cambridge Essays, Social Science Reports, and other trustworthy publications. He also has in preparation a complete index to *Scribner's Monthly*.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month, and is published ten days afterward. To insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard or other universities are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER.

The subscription price is $3.00 a year, postpaid. All subscriptions must begin with the first number of the volume.

MOSES KING, *Editor and Publisher,*
BOX 24, Cambridge, Mass.

VOL. III. JULY, 1881. No. 7.

NOT by the hand of prerogative, not by reason of failure; but as a token of filial affection[1] for Alma Mater THE HARVARD REGISTER has gone to a premature grave.

Its whole record is told thus:

THE HARVARD REGISTER
FOUNDED JANUARY 1880
BY MOSES KING
DISCONTINUED JULY 1881
FROM BEGINNING TO END
DEVOTED TO
HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

DURING the month of June every subscriber will receive a check for $1.25 in settlement for his full *pro rata* unearned subscription.

IN withdrawing from the work of editing and publishing *The Harvard Register* my sincere gratitude must be acknowledged to the host of people without whose assistance the *Register* would probably have been a lamentable failure.

The contributions have been duly credited in the "LIST OF AUTHORS" that accompanies the Index to this volume; but there are several persons to whom is due greater acknowledgment than it is possible for me to give. Pre-eminent among them is the Rev. Dr. Andrew Preston Peabody, who from the beginning has freely contributed to its columns, offered valuable suggestions, revised proof-sheets, and extended various other aids. President Eliot, too, has been constant with his advice, frequent with his contributions, generous with subscriptions, and forbearing with innumerable interruptions that have been unavoidably caused him. Ex-President Hill has sent in many items, has answered many inquiries, and given much encouragement in other ways. The Librarian Emeritus, John Langdon Sibley, Dr. Samuel Abbott Green, and William Abbot Everett, have rendered assistance in correcting proof-sheets, in permitting the use of their private records, and in giving information. Rev. Charles Franklin Thwing has furnished, beside his duly accredited articles, a number of obituary sketches and miscellaneous paragraphs.

Among many others to whom I am indebted for support in editing the paper are Rev. Dr. William Newell, Judge William Amos Richardson, Professors James Mills Peirce and James Clarke White, Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff Shaw, Rev. George Henry Johnson, Grenville Howland Norcross, Charles Alexander Nelson, Dr. Walter Faxon, Frederick Ward Putnam, Charles Turner Dazey, and Thomas J. Kiernan.

Among the persons who generously paid the annual subscriptions for several copies were James Jackson Higginson, Dr. Francis Minot Weld, and John Osborne Sargent, of New York City; Judge Elisha Reynolds Potter, of Kingston, R. I.; James Grier, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Professor Robert Franklin Pennell, of Exeter, N. H.; Professor Ezra Abbot, of Cambridge; Samuel Swett Green, of Worcester; Charles Wallingford Parker, of Boston; Charles Turner Dazey, of Lima, Ill.; and George Allen Staples, of Dubuque, Iowa.

It must be apparent that the greater part of the pecuniary support of the *Register* has been derived from its advertising columns, where the announcements of a large number of trustworthy firms constantly appeared. My heartiest gratitude for this class of support is due to Charles Wallingford Parker, of the firm of Macullar, Parker, & Company, of Boston. He was the first non-graduate who was consulted with reference to the starting of the *Register;* he gave it careful consideration, and

[1] To avoid even the slightest competition with the official publication which the authorities of the University have thought best to issue.

then said that it was a feasible and creditable undertaking, that it would be of great service to the University, and that his firm would be a constant patron. Their advertisement has appeared in every issue, and in addition they subscribed for 100 copies. Six other firms have extended constant patronage: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., publishers, and proprietors of the Riverside Press; John Cotton Paige, Boston's most enterprising insurance agent; Charles A. Sweet & Co., bankers and brokers; D. P. Ilsley & Co., hatters and furriers; Joseph T. Brown & Co., apothecaries and druggists; and Colonel J. W. Wolcott, proprietor of the Hotel Vendome. Advertisers to whom I feel grateful for liberal patronage include Lee & Shepard, James R. Osgood & Co., Little, Brown, & Co., Roberts Brothers, Henry H. Tuttle & Co., Nonotuck Silk Company, Williams & Everett, Geldowsky Furniture Company, Fairbanks, Brown, & Co., John & James Dobson, Proctor & Moody, the Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Co., E. R. Humphreys, and others.

To the printers of this volume, John Wilson & Son, of the University Press at Cambridge, are due its careful proof-reading, excellent printing, and attractive appearance. Their proof-reader, Marshall T. Bigelow, has given the work his able attention, and has made important suggestions and corrections.

The persons and firms above mentioned have extended most help; but there is a long list of persons to whom I should be glad to express my obligations for minor favors were it possible in the limited space.

To the Press throughout the country I am indebted for their very kind reception and very generous treatment of the successive issues.

In conclusion I wish merely to acknowledge my keen pleasure in receiving the first subscription for the year 1881 from Professor Charles Eliot Norton, and the first letter of regret at the suspension of the *Register* from George William Curtis, who was also the first to send in word not to return the amount due him for his unearned subscription.

MOSES KING,
Editor and Publisher.

GRADUATES AND OFFICERS.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON (1843) is one of the Trustees of All-Souls' (Unitarian) Church, Washington, D. C.

ROBERT EDWARD BABSON (1856), we are pleased to say, is still in the land of the living, and is quite actively engaged as one of the masters of the Boston English High School in teaching German. The announcement of his death in the March *Register* was an error.

THE fifth annual catalogue of the Indianapolis Classical School indicates that the School is in a flourishing condition. Theodore L. Sewall (1874) is the Principal, and also the Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN T. PERRY (1852), editor of the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, has contributed five noteworthy papers to the *Advance* (Chicago, Ill.), for March 10, 17, 24, 31, and April 7. They are entitled "An Examination of Certain Sceptical Theories," and constitute an exhaustive review of Judge C. B. Waite's "History of the Christian Religion to the Year 200."

CHARLES A. CUTTER (1855), the Librarian of the Boston Athenæum, is General Editor of the *Library Journal*. He has also edited the "Papers and Proceedings of the Fourth General Meeting of the American Library Association, held at Washington, D. C., Feb. 9 and 10, 1881, and at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11"; and contributes one of the papers, "Classification on the Shelves."

OFFICERS OF THE CLASS OF 1881.

Secretary,	Charles Robert Sanger, of Cambridge.
Orator,	Curtis Guild, of Boston.
Poet,	Charles Turner Dazey, Lima, Ill.
Odist,	Prescott Evarts, of Washington, D. C.
Ivy Orator,	Carleton Sprague, of Buffalo, N. Y.
Chorister,	George Albert Burdett, of Brookline.
First Marshal,	Edward Deshon Brandegee, of Utica, N. Y.
Second Marshal,	Edward Williams Atkinson, of Brookline.
Third Marshal,	William Roscoe Thayer, of Waverley.
Class Day Committee,	William Howard Folsom, of Exeter, N. H. Frederick Otis Barton, of Cambridge. Charles Fellows Squibb, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Class Committee,	John Wallace Suter, of Boston. Richard Clipston Sturgis, of Boston. William Freeland, of Syracuse, N. Y.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. General meeting, April 6. Frederic Gardiner, Jr. (1880) gave an account of some of the work done by the United States Fish Commission, during the summer of 1880.

General meeting, April 20, Joseph S. Diller (S. B. 1879) presented some notes upon the Felsites and associated rocks north of Boston.

AT a meeting of the Maine Harvard Club held April 6, 1881, the following officers were re-elected: Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill (1843), President; Rev. Asa Dalton (1848) and George C. Burgess

(1858), Vice-presidents; and William M. Bradley (1876), Secretary. A copy of the class record was received from Dr. Francis M. Weld (1860), Secretary of the Class of 1860, and President Hill was ordered to acknowledge the gift.

THE prizes offered last year by the Harvard Natural History Society to students of High Schools and Academies for original essays have been awarded as follows: — A second prize of twenty dollars to Arthur D. Little, Berkeley School, New York City, for a description of the Fauna of Portland Harbor; a third prize of ten dollars to W. W. Trowbridge, of Arlington, Mass., for an essay on the "Flight and Other Movements of Birds."

THE Harvard Club of Chicago, Ill., adopted a new constitution on March 21, and is taking active steps to make itself one of the most prominent of the University clubs. The following were elected officers for 1881: — Walter C. Larned (1871), President; William M. R. French (1864), Frederick P. Fisher (1848), George A. Follansbee (*f.* 1867), Vice-Presidents; Gardner G. Willard (1869), Secretary and Treasurer; Samuel S. Greeley (1844), Charles N. Fay (1869), James B. Galloway (1870), Executive Committee.

NOTES.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, of Boston, although not a graduate of Harvard, has been for twenty years occupied in fitting boys for the University, and in tutoring students for examinations. He is a graduate of Cambridge University, and held an appointment for several years under Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He is also the author of several classical works.

A "GRADUATE" writes: "If the picture called that of the Reverend Second President of Harvard College be compared with the likenesses of other clergymen of the same period (the only one now at hand here is that of Edward Reynolds, Bishop of Norwich, a very noted Puritan), I think it will at once appear that the first-named has no claim at all to be President Chauncy's picture. It belongs without doubt to the century following, or at least must come very near to it. This correction is one I have long desired to venture."

THE Concord Summer School of Philosophy opens for a third term on Monday, July 11, and will continue five weeks. Among the lecturers are the following: Rev. Dr. Frederic H. Hedge (1825) on "Kant"; J. Elliot Cabot (1840) on "The Bases of Kant's Doctrine of Synthetic Judgments"; F. B. Sanborn (1855) on "Literature and National Life"; H. G. O. Blake (1835), Readings from Thoreau; John Albee (*f.* 1858) on "Faded Metaphors"; and Rev. Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol (*f.* 1835) on the "Transcendental Faculty in Man." Descriptive circulars can be obtained free of the Secretary, F. B. Sanborn (1855), of Concord, Mass.

THE increasing number of newspapers at the Library has necessitated some arrangements for their preservation. The rooms in which they are now placed are needed for other purposes; and therefore the cellar under the old Library building has been made two feet deeper, thoroughly cemented, the window-light made three times as great as heretofore, and the drainage around the building perfected so as to prevent water from soaking into the walls. The cellar, which will be ready for occupancy about the first of June, is one hundred feet long and forty feet wide in the broadest part, and has a capacity for storing two thousand bound volumes of newspapers. An iron staircase has been built, leading from the main reading-room; and shelves to the extent of almost twelve hundred feet will be supplied, half of which will at once be filled by the bound volumes of newspapers at present in the Library. Besides the space now to be fitted with shelves, there will be room for so many more that over two thousand feet may be utilized if needed. As not more than fifty feet of space are taken up each year, the newspaper room will amply serve for many years.

ON the Harvard Street side of Boylston Hall, the University has had placed upon four of the blocks of granite the following inscriptions, made from designs furnished by Francis Winthrop Dean: —

HERE WAS THE HOMESTEAD OF
THOMAS HOOKER 1633-36
FIRST PASTOR AT NEWTOWN

THOMAS SHEPARD 1636-49
JONATHAN MITCHELL 1650-68
FIRST AND SECOND MINISTERS
OF THE FIRST CHURCH OF CAMBRIDGE

JOHN LEVERETT 1696-1724
PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH 1726-68
FIRST HOLLIS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY

AND
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH 1765-94
SECOND HOLLIS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY

PALFREY'S "HISTORY OF NEW ENGLAND."

THE late Rev. Dr. JOHN GORHAM PALFREY (1815) began the "History of New England" as George Bancroft (1818) began the "History of the United States," with no promises as to what he would do. His work might extend to a dozen volumes, or stop with three or four. This made the public timid in purchasing the early volumes of both works. People did not wish to buy a history unless they could be assured that it would end with a reasonable number of volumes, and this was the point on which these authors could make no promises. The result has been that neither work has brought to its author the pecuniary success which could have been wished, and yet, with the exception of Hildreth's "United States," and the historical writings of William Hickling Prescott (1814), John Lothrop Motley (1831), and Francis Parkman (1844), they are the most notable historical works yet produced in this country. In point of literary skill and scholarly research Dr. Palfrey has a formidable rival in Francis Parkman, but in other qualities he easily stands at the head of American historians. He had a vivid and large conception of the way in which the history of New England civilization should be told, and allowed nothing which conformed to his own convictions to divert him from the prosecution of his plan. The result is a work which has withstood criticism, and has already become the final authority for the period included between 1620 and 1775. The two strong points in it are (1.) his identification of the Colonial and Provincial history with the contemporary history of England; and (2.) the method employed in telling the story, — the method of Macaulay and Froude in fitting into the narrative the very words used by the Colonial leaders at critical moments in public affairs. Dr. Palfrey began his great undertaking in 1850, at first intending to limit it to the period between 1620 and 1689; but the plan so grew upon him as he advanced, that the work leaped over the bounds already set for it, and he decided to bring it down to the beginning of the Revolutionary War. The first volume appeared in 1858, the fourth of the series in 1875, and the fifth was unfinished when he recently passed away at the advanced age of eighty-five years. The comprehensive history which he prepared in order to insure a larger usefulness brought the work down to 1775 in four volumes, and the fifth volume of the unabridged history is in such a forward state that his sons believe that it can be completed and published during the present year. Both sons are familiar with their father's method of composition and lines of study, and Dr. Palfrey was so systematic and orderly in all his studies that it needs only the leisure of a few months to bring the final volume into the shape which he designed that it should take. He made his history emphatically a labor of love. It was his incessant study for thirty years, and no public business, no infirmity of health, no diverse attraction for the scholar drew him aside from his plan. It is a welcome fact that the unabridged edition is so nearly completed that it can almost be said that the final volume only awaits publication. The strictly New England history ends with the Declaration of Independence.

OBITUARY SKETCHES.

1828. JONATHAN SAUNDERSON. The eldest son of Jonathan and Lucy (Poole) Saunderson, was born in Hollis, N. H., Dec. 30, 1802. He prepared for college at the academy at Westford, Mass., entered Harvard College in 1824, and graduated with a respectable standing in the Class of 1828. He read law in Hollis with Benjamin M. Farley (1804), and at the Harvard Law School. Upon being admitted to the bar, he at first settled in the practice of his profession in Baltimore, Md., where he resided for about five years. In consequence of dissatisfaction with the institution of slavery he removed to Philadelphia, Penn., in the expectation of practising his profession; but having considerable talent and taste for vocal music, and also for elocution, he afterwards devoted himself chiefly, for very many years, to the teaching of these subjects. He continued to reside in Philadelphia till his decease. He was never married, and died of paralysis at the Presbyterian Hospital in that city, Feb. 27, 1881, in the eightieth year of his age.

— *Samuel T. Worcester.*

1847 *m.* JOSEPH UNDERWOOD died at his home in Quincy, April 1, 1881. He was born in Charlestown in 1820. Until his eighteenth year he lived at home; after that time he taught school in Framingham, North Easton, and Dedham, and then in his twenty-fourth year entered the Harvard Medical School, graduating in 1847. Directly after finishing his course he located in West Cambridge (now Arlington), and began there what proved to be a very successful career. In 1849 he was married to Sarah G. Brown, of Exeter, N. H. For twelve years he lived in Arlington, happy, prosperous, and universally esteemed. Four children were born to him here, two of whom, a son and a daughter, survive him. During the civil war, when the call for surgeons was urgent, he volunteered his services, and was at once sent to the Army of the Potomac. It was under a high sense of duty that he performed this act, and nobly he fulfilled all the responsibility involved. When taken prisoner in the Seven Days' battle, it was given him to choose freedom or to go on to Richmond with the wounded "boys." He chose the latter, on condition that he should not be confined. The condition was soon disregarded, and he was thrown into Libby Prison, where he contracted a violent disease. His death seemed imminent, and he was released, reaching his home in a very debilitated con-

dition. Under the careful treatment of his wife he gradually recovered, and at the end of three months, reporting for duty, he was assigned to hospital service. At Port Delaware, the last place to which he went, the duties were so exacting and the surroundings so painful that he again broke down in health, and was obliged to abandon military life. The next three years were spent in the endeavor to regain his strength. Then in 1865 he removed to Quincy, where he soon established a lucrative practice, and won wide respect for his sympathy, his manly sincerity, and his public spirit. A large circle laments the death of the "beloved physician."

—*D. M. Wilson.*

1849. FREDERIC ATHEARN LANE died in New York City, Jan. 31, 1881, at the age of fifty-two years. He fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, which he entered in 1840. Five years later he was admitted to the Freshman Class of Harvard College. Soon after his graduation in 1849 he went to Newport, R. I., as a private tutor. Having received the degree of LL. B. he removed to New York City and began the practice of law. His business related chiefly to railroads, and in its prosecution he gained remarkable success. Although poor in early life, so great were his gains that he was able, while a resident of New York, to make a large donation to the Library of his Alma Mater. Of late years he has resided much abroad. His wife was the daughter of Adam S. Coe, of Newport, R. I. In one of the cemeteries of that city he was buried.

1868 *m.* CHARLES JAMES SHREVE, M. D., was born at Guysborough, in the Province of Nova Scotia, in February, 1847. His father was Rev. Charles Jesser Shreve, a clergyman of the Church of England, and at the time of his son's birth Rector of Glasgow. He resigned this position some years after for the rectorship of Chester, Nova Scotia, which he held till his death, at Halifax, in March, 1879. He was the author of a work on church history, and several sermons. Dr. Shreve's mother was Miss Hartshorne, of Guysborough, to whom his father was married in 1839. She died at Guysborough, in December, 1851.

Dr. Shreve commenced the practice of his profession in Port Medway, Queen's County, Nova Scotia. After a practice there of several years he moved to Port Hill, Prince Edward Island, and from there to Summerside. About sixteen months ago he moved to Lincoln, Me., where he died, on Sunday, April 3, 1881. He had just returned from a long drive, after seeing several patients, and, complaining of fatigue, retired to his room, when he was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy, which ended his life, at the age of thirty-four years. He made a special study of surgery, of which he was particularly fond, and in which he gave promise of being eminently successful. During his practice he endeared himself to the poor by giving them professional advice and supplying medicine gratuitously. He was buried by the Masons, who attended in large numbers to pay the last act of respect they could render him. He was a brother of Thomas C. Shreve, of Digby, N. S., and of Rev. Richmond Shreve, of Trinity Church, Yarmouth, N. S. He leaves a widow, *née* Maude Cutler, and two children, Laura, seven years old, and Fred, five.

1871. JAMES ROWND MORRIS was the son of Thomas R. Morris, and grandson of John B. Morris, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, Md. His mother, Mary Johnson Morris, is a daughter of the late Reverdy Johnson.

Upon leaving college Mr. Morris decided on the mercantile profession, and entered the counting-house of Richard Irvin in New York. He was called home, however, by the death of his father, in 1872, and since that time has devoted himself to the care of the family estate. In the winter of 1879–80 he was attacked by a serious lung disease, under which he rapidly sunk. He died at his home in Baltimore, May 20, 1880, at the age of thirty years.

1874. ARCHIBALD DICK THOMAS died in Downington, Penn., March 25, 1881, from hemorrhage of the lungs. He was born in West Chester, Penn., Jan. 13, 1853, and his early days were passed in that place, and in Philadelphia, Darby, and Media. He attended a private school in Media, and in 1867 was prepared for the University of Pennsylvania; but being too young to enter, he went into his father's law office, where he remained until 1869, and then, deciding to enter Harvard, passed the examinations after another year's study. After graduation he began the study of law in the office of MacVeagh & Pinkerton at West Chester, and was admitted to the Chester County bar, June 18, 1877. Ill-health had interrupted and delayed his legal studies, but soon after his admission to the bar he engaged in the active practice of his profession at West Chester. He was soon esteemed as a rising and promising lawyer.

To his classmates and college friends the news of his death was sudden and unexpected. He will ever be remembered as having a bright, keen mind and a ready perception, and his intimate friends will recall the many clever thoughts and ideas which he expressed. His fondness for the study of history was remarkable, and, though he did not aspire to or seek high place on the rank-list, it can truly be said that in that branch of study, and in literature generally, he was very proficient, and possessed a large fund of useful and valuable information. His devotion to and interest in athletic sports will also be remembered, and especially his enthusiasm for and attachment to the Class Nine in their games during the Freshman year.

1879 *m.* WALTER WILLIS LARRABEE died in Saco, Me., Jan. 15, 1881. He was a physician, and was accustomed to try the effect of drugs on himself, and it is supposed that his death was caused by an overdose of chloroform. Though he had practised only a short time in Saco, he had attained a good degree of success, and had won many friends.